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THE
LAST PHASE

Selections from the Deccan Commissioner's Files
(Peshwa Daftar)

1815-1818

With an Introductory Note
on the British Diplomacy
at the Court of the Peshwa

Edited by
R. D. CHOKSEY, M.A., Ph.D.

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PREFACE

This is not merely a compilation of English records on Mahratta history. It is an effort to piece together in the form of a narrative interesting documents of Anglo-Indian relations at the Court of the last Peshwa. The Editor has over three years very carefully sorted out of hundreds of files all documents which skilfully woven make a narrative of historical importance and great interest to students of Mahratta history. The sections into which this work is divided could be regarded as chapters which give a concerted narrative of British diplomacy between the years 1815 to 1818 and its eventual triumph. Some of the letters which deal with the settlement of the conquered territory reveal an administrative genius that can only be rivalled by Imperial Rome. These letters are therefore of great value for all time. The importance of the study of archives can never be exaggerated. The original source material for any historical work is the main ground on which the student of history has to build.

Early in 1944, the Editor of this work thought of a history of British Diplomatic relations at the Court of Poona extending from 1786 to 1818. While the material for a history of diplomacy was being compiled, the documents found at the Peshwa Daftar were of such absorbing interest, especially those which dealt with the last four years of Peshwa Bajirao's rule, that the Editor could not resist the temptation of allowing the documents to narrate the tragic story of the last four years of Maratha history. The last four years in Maratha history were packed with events. Events of far reaching importance, since the Mahratta Empire was the last hurdle before establishing a British Empire in India. That Empire is no more, and today students of Anglo-Indian history will, I hope, study this episode of Anglo-Indian relations with as much enthusiasm as they do the life and deeds of those Muslim conquerors who came to our land and lived and mixed with us over so many centuries.

Sir Charles Malet came as Resident to the Court of the Peshwa in 1786 and was followed by such eminent personalities as Barry Close, William Palmer and Mountstuart Elphin-

stone. This correspondence only deals with Elphinstone's last four years at the Peshwa's Court. Elphinstone was a unique personality. A soldier and statesman the like of whom is rarely found in Anglo-Indian history. The correspondence between Elphinstone and the Government of Bombay and Calcutta are the most important documents in this narrative. The work also includes the Baroda and Nagpur affairs given in the most graphic style by the British Residents Richard Jenkins and Captain I. R. Carnac.

The style of the correspondence is rather involved, a sentence runs into a number of lines, and at times, taxes the reader to the extent of compelling him to read the sentence again for a clear understanding of what the writer wishes to convey. The spelling in these documents of even the same words often vary from para to para. The Editor has taken pains to be very careful to keep the documents truthful to the original manuscript. Each letter was carefully taken down from the manuscript and woven into the story after a very careful study. No pains have been spared to go through a mass of papers before a judicious selection of the documents was made.

To Dr. S. M. Katre, Prof. T. S. Shejwalkar and Dr. H. D. Sankalia, all of the Deccan College Postgraduate and Research Institute, the editor is grateful for the help given in this work. His warmest thanks are due to Miss F. Patel, M. A., for preparing the manuscript for the press. He acknowledges with thanks the permission given by the Commissioner to read the records, and the help given by the staff of the Peshwa Daftar. The Editor acknowledges his indebtedness to the University of Bombay for the grant-in-aid received by him from the University towards the cost of publication of this work.

R. D. CHOKSEY

Poona, 8th December, 1947

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BRITISH DIPLOMACY
AT THE COURT OF THE PESHWA

Here is the story of British diplomacy and Maratha intrigue in the last days of the Maratha Raj. A diplomacy that outwits all Maratha efforts at unity, and eventually compels the Peshwa to risk his all on the fortunes of a War. The central figure of this last Act in the Maratha regime hardly needs an introduction. There is no historian who is of the opinion that the last Peshwa was in any way fit to handle the situation which had so unfortunately fallen to his lot. The story which the letters unfold is a testimony to the weakness of the Maratha Government, and if generosity is no part of politics, the letters are also a compliment to the astute statesmanship of the British Diplomats at the Court of the Peshwa.

Mr. Sardesai writes : "I can unhesitatingly attribute the Maratha downfall primarily to the incapacity of the frivolous youths Peshwa Baji Rao II and Daulatrao Sindia who, owing to a fortuitous coincidence came into possession of supreme power in the Maratha State." If fortuitous coincidence brought inexperienced youth to the helm of affairs, our story of the last four years (1815—1818), proves that History has often to take account of fortuitous circumstances which are undoubtedly beyond the power of human reason and control. We certainly cannot exonerate the Peshwa from his follies, but we cannot at the same time fail to realise the odds arrayed against the Maratha polity of this period. By 1800 most of the experienced and able Maratha statesmen were removed from the scene by the hand of death.[1] It was Nemesis

1. "The old Ramshastri had already passed away on the 11th November 1789. Mahadji Sindia died on 12th February 1794, being followed by Haripant Phadke four months later (on 14th June 1794), and by Ahalyabai Holkar a year later (on 13th August 1795). The young Peshwa Madhav Rao, who since his birth had been the joy and hope of his nation, lost his life on 27th October 1795 by an accidental fall from the balcony of his Palace. The subsequent deaths of Tukoji Holkar on 15th August 1797 and of Parshuram Bhau Patwardhan on 18th September 1799 and last of all that of Nana Fadnis on 13th March 1800, closed the final Chapter of Maratha Swaraj founded by Shivaji." Main Currents of Maratha History—Sardesai, pp. 205, & 206.

that just at this time placed the supreme power in the hands of Baji Rao who was quite unequal to the task which he was called upon to fulfil. Arrayed against the selfish, unscrupulous, intriguing and incapable Maratha politicians, the foreigners had a body of diplomats the like of whom will rarely be found in the history of any country. The decadent character of the Maratha Government was depicted by William Palmer, Resident at the court of Poona from 1797 to 1801. As we read his despatches, we cannot but feel that the end was not far off. When Palmer arrived Baji Rao was 22 years old and Scindia four years his junior. Matched against their wickedness and inexperienced youth in statecraft, were arrayed not only brilliant soldiers like Smith, Doveton, Malcolm, Hislop and others but such diplomats as Elphinstone, Munro, Carnac, Jenkins and Russels, to mention a few, who are unequalled perhaps by any others in the history of British India. Perfect co-ordination and understanding was the principle on which these brilliant soldiers and diplomats worked. How could Baji Rao, surrounded by petty minds and poor characters, understand the grand and foresighted aims, not only of the British Diplomats in his court, but of the supreme genius that guided them in the person of a Lord Wellesley, or a Marquis of Hastings? Victim undoubtedly of his greed for power and unscrupulous conduct, the fall of the last Peshwa was brought about partly by fortuitous coincidence, and partly by circumstances over which he could hardly have any control.

The narrative unfolded by the letters begins with the Embassy of a distinguished brahmin, Gangadhar Shastri to the Court of Poona. Gangadhar was an envoy of the Baroda Government, and had come under special British protection, to settle with the Court of Poona pecuniary questions at issue. The Shastri was very friendly with the British, and owed to them the distinguished position which he enjoyed at the Court of Baroda. This explains that the Shastri in the coming negotiations would be guided by Mr. Elphinstone, resulting in an interference deeply resented by the Peshwa and his unworthy favourite Trimbakji Denglia. The Shastri, therefore, from the moment of his arrival in Poona becomes the storm centre of intrigue, and eventually a scape-goat whose death gave the foreigners the excuse for clipping the Peshwa's

independence to such a degree, that Baji Rao was compelled to rebel against the tutelage imposed, and risk his power and liberty on the fortunes of a war.

Gangadhar Shastri arrived in Poona on the 14th of March 1814 as shown by the Baroda State records.[2] He came to Poona bearing letters from Fattesinh Rao to the Peshwa Sadashivapant Bhau, Mr. Elphinstone and one Parsi gentleman Khursedji Modi. The letter stated that the late finance minister Sitaram Raoji had been removed from the Ministership on account of his bad financial policy and that his agent Govind Vishwanath alias Bandhuji, then in Poona, was likely to hinder by unfair means the work of the Shastri. The letter requested that any efforts of Bandhuji be discredited, and the Shastri be given every opportunity to settle the monetary issue between Baroda and Poona. A letter was also obtained from the Resident, Captain Carnac, to Mr. Elphinstone expressing the Resident's agreement with Fattesingh Rao's request in the above letter.

The Shastri opened his negotiations with the Peshwa through Sadashivpant Bhau and gave Elphinstone and Fattesinh Rao a continued account of his negotiations. Gangadhar expressed his readiness to consider and settle the question according to precedents and propriety if Sadashivpant Bhau proved useful in the negotiations.[3] In the meantime, on 19th August 1814, Fattesinh Rao informs Captain Carnac that Sitaram Raoji was obtaining unauthorised letters from Maharaja Anandrao Gaekwar to Poona and Bombay authorities. This information Fattesinh had obtained after opening four intercepted letters addressed to different individuals.[4] Fattesinh requested the Resident to aid him to check Sitaram's activities. On 11th March 1815, Sitaram's agent Bandhuji set out for the Deccan under the pretence of fulfilling a religious vow taken by him during his late illness. Captain Carnac was informed that Bandhuji had seen Trimbakji Denglia at Alandi, and had had talks with the Peshwa's officers.[5]

2. Historical Selections from the Baroda State Records. Vol. V, (1813—1820) p. 693.
3. Historical Selections from the Baroda State Records, Vol. V, P. 700.
4. Ibid. p. 711.
5. Ibid. p. 714.

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Elphinstone insisted that the Shastri would only continue his negotiations if the Peshwa and his ministers gave up their intrigues with the secret agents from Baroda, Bhugwant Rao and Bandhuji. He also maintained that the Peshwa should give up exciting discontent in the Gykwar's family and cease to interfere in his domestic arrangement, failing which he would consider the British Government bound to interfere. The Peshwa requested Elphinstone to recall this declaration and either to commence the arbitration, or desire the Shastri to negotiate. To these appeals the Diplomat turned a deaf ear. All that the Peshwa could now do was to persuade the Shastri to open negotiations independently of the British Resident. Elphinstone knew of the Peshwa's efforts. He wrote on 8th April 1815: "At length the Peshwa's Ministers endeavoured to engage the Shastry in a separate negotiation which was to be conducted without my knowledge or participation, which it was the object of the Shastri's mission to bring about." It can be shown that the Baroda Court was also not desirous of British interference, for Fattesinh wrote to the Shastri on 4th May 1815, to see that the Company's Government is not made an intermediary in this business, as there was no precedent for any sort of mediation in such payments.

The Poona Court tried its best to win over the Shastri to its cause. These efforts need no justification, it is but natural that the Shastri's good will would mean a favourable settlement of the pecuniary issue. To make the friendship apparently more complete, a matrimonial alliance between the Peshwa's sister-in-law and the Shastri's son was arranged. These efforts on the part of the Maratha diplomats were regarded with deep distrust by the British Resident, and naturally so.

The question now was how far the Shastri was sincere in settling the issue with the Poona Court without consulting Mr. Elphinstone? We have definite proof that the Shastri, even when carrying on negotiations with the Peshwa's Ministers, kept Mr. Elphinstone informed of all the discussions held at the Poona Court. Elphinstone wrote of the Shastri: "He has since been honourably received and entertained by the Peshwa and has had frequent interviews with his ministers.

He has employed these opportunities with the utmost assiduity to discover the real disposition of the Peshwa's Ministers and he is now persuaded that they are sincerely inclined to treat with him for the adjustment of their Master's claims.." This conclusively proves that as far as the Poona Court was concerned, the British Diplomat knew that sincerity prevailed in its actions. If the settlement could have been effected without British interference, the course of Maratha History would have been different.

The Shastri in his detailed reports of 22nd and 25th April 1815 to Fattesinh Gykwar gave the terms of the Poona Court. The Peshwa expected about a crore of Rupees in payment of arrears and about 10 laks as annual tribute, but His Highness's desire of extending his dominion was so great that he would be contented with a territory yielding seven laks in lieu of all demands.[6] This demand was so reasonable that Elphinstone wrote : " The Shastri concurs with me in opinion that this arrangement would be very beneficial to the Gykwar.." But Fattesinh in a letter to the Shastri made it plain that the Baroda Durbar would never entertain any suggestion of ceding an inch of territory to the Poona Court in lieu of its debt. The British Diplomat could now happily write : " All reference to Baroda is entirely out of question as I do not think the present conferences would go on for a week longer without a reference to me which would entirely change the character of the proceedings and oblige me to return to my former demands as a condition for the Shastri continuing his intercourse or else to give them up at once." British Diplomacy was eventually to triumph. The Bombay Government, highly pleased with the attitude which Elphinstone had taken assured him of the approval of the Governor in Council, and wrote that it was his firm and steady line of conduct which had not only compelled the Poona Government to enter into a negotiation with Gungadhar Shastri, "but to receive him with that attention and those marks of respect which are due to the accredited Minister of an independent State."[7] It was

6. Historical Selections from the Baroda State Records. Vol. V, p. 733.

7. Letter No. 2 of 11th April 1815.

of utmost importance to British interests to safeguard the pretended independence of the Court of Baroda and under the guise of protecting her interests to stand as the one power which alone could enable the rivals to settle the issue. British Diplomacy was ever anxious, even when acknowledging the right of the Peshwa to the settlement of his claims on the Baroda State for the debt it owed to the Poona Court, to make the Peshwa feel that "it should be distinctly understood that" the Governor in Council "has in no respect offered any opinion in favour of the validity" of the Peshwa's claims, and especially "the pretensions on which the claims have been advanced and opposed." The letters that passed between Elphinstone and the Bombay Government will give the reader ample insight into the astute diplomacy both of the British Resident and the authorities at Bombay.

The Shastri had inadvertently in his negotiations also mentioned the right of Sovereignty claimed by Poona over the Baroda State. This issue of Sovereignty gave the British the opportunity to hold before the Poona Durbar the treaty of Bassein and brought to their support the Baroda State. Captain Carnac, the Resident at Baroda, after an interview with Fattesinh, wrote to the Bombay Government: "His Highness lastly observed that the Peshwa's views were directed to the aggrandisement of his own power by the destruction of other Maratha States, on the ground of claims, which he hopes to establish by the powerful support of the British Government but that the Gykwar looked to the well known impartiality of that Power which would not allow that state which stands first in point of date in forming an intimate alliance with the English to fall a victim to the Peshwa's avarice." Could fate have given a better opportunity for British diplomacy to triumph? These events were not the outcome of the Peshwa's weak character, as of fortuitous circumstances over which no mortal can have any control. The deep seated jealousy and dissensions, which were the chief cause of the Maratha downfall, were not the making of Baji Rao, they had already undermined the Maratha stability long before the last Peshwa ascended the Musnud.[8] Well

8. "Indeed, the system of Mahratta government, is so uniformly oppressive, that it appears extraordinary to hear of a mild or equitable

might the Chief Secretary to the Bombay Government write : "I have been instructed that in using the expression contained in my letter of the 8th May that this Government could not lend its support to the pretensions of the Peshwa 'in the terms in which they have been proposed' the Governor in Council had fully under his consideration the despatch of the Governor General in Council of the 15th December 1802 which clearly defines the degree of supremacy which the Poona Government may claim the right of exercising over that of Baroda."

The Shastri's mission had so far achieved no success. The Baroda Government was displeased with the Shastri for having allowed the question of supreme sovereignty to creep into the discussions which ought to have been only confined to the pecuniary issue. The Shastri had incurred the displeasure of Fattesinh Rao, by suggesting with the British Government, the cession of a territory worth about 7 laks of rupees to the Poona Court in lieu of the debt. The Shastri also feared raising suspicion at Baroda if the marriage between his son and the sister-in-law of the Peshwa were to come about. In order, therefore, to calm the suspicion of his native court the Shastri broke off his son's engagement. This gave mortal umbrage to the Poona Court. The Baroda envoy, then prepared to leave Poona. Even on the eve of his departure he was persuaded to delay and accompany the Peshwa on a pilgrimage to Pandharpur, on the Bhima. Here, on the night of July 14th 1816 the Shastri was attacked in the streets, and hacked to pieces.

There was ample circumstantial evidence to hang the Peshwa's favourite Trimbakji for the murder of the unfortunate Baroda envoy. Mr. Adams, secretary to the Governor-General wrote : "The Governor-General has expressed his apprehension that Trimbuckji Dainglia is deeply implicated in the guilt of the Shastri's assassination." Elphinstone was not going to lose such a fine opportunity to interfere very

administration ; venality and corruption guide the helm of the state and pervade the departments ....From the great chieftains and nobles of the realm to the humblest peasant in a village, neither property nor the life of a subject can be called his own." Oriental Memoirs—James Forbes, Vol. I p. 113.

actively in the Poona-Baroda affair. The Shastri dead was even more useful than when he was alive. He immediately addressed a remonstrance to Baji Rao. "A foreign ambassador," he wrote, "has been murdered in the midst of Your Highness's Court. A Brahmin has been massacred almost in the temple, during one of the great solemnities of your religion." He called upon the Peshwa to punish the authors of the crime and confine Trimbakji till such time as they could consult the Governor General on the subject.

It was feared by the Calcutta Government that the Peshwa would protect his favourite. Adams wrote: "Should His Highness pertinaciously supporting Trimbuckjee or the other perpetrators of the murder of the Shastry compel the British Government to consider His Highness as having set the British Government at defiance, the affair will then become of a still more serious nature involving questions and interests of the highest importance." The Secretary then gave Elphinstone detailed instructions in his letter of the 15th August 1815 as to how he should behave during this crisis. The letter covers every move that the Peshwa or Trimbakji are likely to make and gives the Resident instructions to meet the exigency. It leaves one in admiration to read these documents and gauge the diplomatic acumen, foresight and promptness with which the foreigners met every move of the Native Court. The nation, which possesses such able diplomats for its Agents, is bound to achieve success at any time. I need not stress upon the important part that Captain Carnac, the Resident at Baroda, played in giving Elphinstone every available information not only regarding the feelings of the Baroda Court on the death of the Shastri, but their intense desire to bring the perpetrators of the heinous crime to justice. Fattesinh Rao made no secret of his feelings against the Peshwa, and openly stated that he was mainly responsible for the Shastri's death.[9] At an interview with Fattesinh just after the death of the Shastri, Carnac wrote to Warden, the Secretary to the Bombay Government. "Fattesinh declares, however, that any investigation, though it may detect the Peshwa himself, as the abettor of the crime (of which His Highness avows his

9. Letter No. 22 of September 1815.

belief) will never restore the loss which the Guycowar Government has sustained in the Shastry." It paid British diplomacy to feed these fires of hatred and the letters that follow reveal the hectic efforts of the Baroda Government to supply the British Resident with as much evidence as possible to implicate Trimbakjee and the Peshwa as the central figures, in the crime. These documents make very interesting reading. In the meantime, while Carnac supplies Elphinstone with native reports from the Baroda Court on the murder of the Shastri, the Residents with Holkar and Scindia warn the British Diplomat at Poona of the Peshwa's efforts to join the other Maratha Governments to his cause. Metcalfe at Delhi and Strachey at Gwalior are as wide awake to Maratha intrigue as Elphinstone in Poona and Carnac at Baroda. Perfect understanding prevails between these able Diplomats and the central Government at Calcutta. Pleased with the ability shown by Elphinstone at Poona the Central Government will leave no opportunity to encourage the efforts and appreciate the work of their envoy. "The Governor-General directs me to convey to you" wrote Adams, "the expression of his unqualified approbation of the spirit, energy, decision and judgement which have distinguished your conduct in the delicate and embarrassing circumstances described in your dispatch." Besides this appreciation of what has been already done, the Secretary continues to chalk out a further plan for the Resident to act upon. It is this splendid co-ordination and team work that eventually result in success for the British cause. In spite of the efforts of the Baroda Court to implicate the Peshwa as a party to the murder of the Shastri, Elphinstone purposely excluded from his consideration, any reference to the possible personal criminality of the Peshwa. The Central authority was appreciative of Elphinstone's point of view: "It is very satisfactory to His Lordship to find that notwithstanding some circumstances of a doubtful nature, you have discovered no ground for charging His Highness with such an atrocity. It is manifestly desirable in every point of view to avoid any indication of a belief so injurious to the Peshwa."

Baji Rao, as expected by the British Diplomat, hesitated to surrender his favourite, and we feel that the Peshwa was

implicated in the guilt of the servant.[10] This period of hesitation was accompanied by intrigues on the part of the Peshwa to draw the active aid and sympathy of his Maratha Sirdars. Letters and envoys on special mission were sent to the Raja of Nagpur, to Holkar and Scindia, and efforts, as Mr. Jenkins, Resident at Nagpur states, were also made to win over the Pindaries under Seetao. Very interesting and informative letters reveal these intrigues of the Peshwa to Mr. Elphinstone. In the meantime, the Baroda Durbar always friendly to the English, informs the British envoy at Poona of an intended attack by Holkar, incited by the Peshwa. Ballaji Koonjar, Vakil at the Court of Scindia, on his way back to Poona purposely breaks his journey at Nagpur to induce the Raja to espouse the cause of the Peshwa. A very graphic description of this intrigue, by the aged Maratha Statesmen at the Nagpur Durbar is given by the British Resident, Richard Jenkins. Not an incident escapes at any of these native courts which is not closely watched or reported to the British Resident at Poona. The betrayal of these efforts at Maratha unity are due to quislings in the Maratha cause. Selfish and wicked individuals betrayed the cause of their nation. Information even of the most confidential interviews in the inner recesses of a palace are betrayed to the British Diplomats who ever awake to the interest of their nation make the most of it. A vast espionage system was spread by the British, the expense of which as given in the November of 1815 cost the Central Government Rs. 11,081.[11] An allowance of Rs. 500 per month was paid to one Ballaji Punt Nathu who appears to have been the most efficient British spy in the Poona Court. There is ample evidence of Jagirs, Enams and even villages given to Nathu for the secret intelligence he continually gave the foreigners, and which they acknowledged was of the highest importance to their cause. Nathu was one of the many who played into the hands of the British Diplomats to stab the cause of his Nation.

It was not so much the weakness of Baji Rao, the youth

10. Letter No. 78 of 7th July, 1818, and Letter No. 88 of 14th July, 1818.

11. Letter No. 25 of 10th November 1815.

and inexperience of Dawlat Rao Scindia, the selfish independence of Maratha Sirdars or the lack of able Maratha Statesmen that brought the nation eventually to its ruin as it was the designing of such wicked men as Nathu who played no mean part in the downfall of the Maratha people. It is a matter for regret that the nation as a whole suffered in its morality and patriotism, for it is the people taken as a whole who mar history as much as they make it. In a letter written to Elphinstone by Robertson in the April of 1818,[12] the first English Collector is shocked at the immorality of the people. I feel we would be justified to take a more lenient view of the last Peshwa's faults and would do well to shift, if not completely, at least a part of the odium of the Maratha downfall to the surroundings in which his unfortunate lot was cast. A Nation that could breed men who acted as spies for the enemy had sold its right to independence. There cannot be a worse crime than the betrayal of your people. Let history record, in justice to the memory of the last Peshwa, that his environment was in keeping with his personality. No society could have mirrored the weakness of an individual so well as the Maratha people did its last ruler.

Weak and incapable as the Peshwa was, he had ample sympathy, if not active aid, from every other Maratha Principality. The only native Court which sought his humiliation was Baroda, but even Fattesinh had to contend with a powerful faction which was favourable to the Peshwa. There is every reason to believe that even Fattesinh in the August of 1816 no longer enjoyed his popularity with the British.[13] The Peshwa had turned a deaf ear to the British Resident's appeals to bring the culprits who murdered the Shastri to justice. He even entertained a thought of opposing the Resident's demand by force, and Elphinstone was compelled to gather troops to support his authority. Just as hostilities were about to commence Baji Rao gave in and surrendered to justice his favourite. Trimbakji was confined but effected a romantic escape in the September of 1816, and the Peshwa continued his intrigues with even greater vigour.

12. Letter No. 81 of the 8th April 1818.
13. Letter No. 29 of 15th August 1816.

The Peshwa commenced fresh efforts at Baroda to win over that Court to his cause. But here as in other directions, he had not to fear so much British opposition, as betrayal of his cause by his own countrymen. At Baroda he finds the enmity of the Gykwar's Sirsuba of Kathiawar one Wittoba Dewanjee, a wretch, who tutored by the British acts as a friend of the Peshwa's secret envoy and tries to elicit as much of the Peshwa's intentions only to betray them to Carnac, the British Resident at Baroda. Carnac keeps Elphinstone informed of the Peshwa's moves in Baroda and the British Diplomat keeping Dewanjee's name a secret, remonstrates with the Peshwa to stop his intrigues at the Baroda Durbar. In the meantime the Dewanjee is "instructed to pursue his present intimacy with the Peshwa's officers with the greatest secrecy and caution." I leave the reader to judge how far the Peshwa was a victim of fortuitous circumstances. The very secret note from the Poona Court to Dewanjee which was translated into English and given to Captain Carnac, will be found in these selections.[14] Against such betrayal the Peshwa could do nothing.

Elphinstone informed Baji Rao of Trimbakji's escape and requested him to take the necessary measures for his capture. The Peshwa was in no mood to be ordered about and turned a deaf ear to the Diplomat's appeal. No exertions were made to seize the captive. In the meantime Trimbakji was collecting armed forces within a short distance of the Capital. Authentic information appears to have reached Elphinstone that the Peshwa had secret interviews with his favourite, and large sums of money had been conveyed to him. Matters rapidly grew worse. Lord Hastings wrote to Elphinstone on the 6th April 1817: "I approve entirely the representations which you have made, and I consider the tone of them as the most wise that could have been adopted with a view to deter the Peshwa from plunging himself into hostilities which must be fatal to him." With Trimbakji's adherents gathering strength, Elphinstone felt the need of vigorous measures. Even Baji Rao, in spite of the Resident's remonstrance, continued his warlike and threatening preparations.

14. Letter No. 36 of 18th January 1817.

A masterly indictment against the Peshwa is found in the letter of 7th April 1817 to the British Resident at Poona. His Lordship admired the wisdom, firmness, energy and promptitude of Mr. Elphinstone and also his temperate and decorous language in which he uniformally addressed the Peshwa in the course of his discussions "under circumstances of considerable provocation arising from the manner in which his declarations were contradicted and his demands disregarded." The Governor-General was of the opinion that the Peshwa had been, and continued to be, deeply involved in a plot for raising War against the British Government. Mr. Adams refers to the secret negotiations of the Peshwa with other Maratha Durbars and there were sufficient grounds for imagining that views still more extensive and injurious had been cherished. The letter then prepares the Resident to face every exigency and plans out a line of conduct that the Diplomat must adopt during the crisis. The foresight with which the document lays out every move of the Peshwa and counter-move with which it was to be met, wins our admiration. The British policy of firmness and tact accompanied with great insight into Maratha polity speak for their wisdom and eventual success. It must be said in justice that they did not desire to adopt any harsh measures towards the Peshwa, at least at the commencement of the hostilities, in spite of the very extensive intrigues to which, it cannot be denied, the Peshwa had been a party. The letter also draws up the terms to be granted to Baji Rao if he should surrender Trimbakji within the stipulated period. The surrender of the Peshwa's favourite was followed with such other stipulations, the avowal of which would mean the end of all Maratha independence. The terms of this treaty are amply discussed in the documents in the Selections. The terms could not have been harder if made at the end of a successful campaign. "No statesman could expect an independent prince to adhere to them unless compelled by force of arms."[15]

All military preparations are promptly made to meet the Peshwa's refusal to comply with British demands. Dispatch-

15. Forrest's Selections from the Minutes and Official Writings of M. Elphinstone, p. 45.

es continue to pour in relating to the Peshwa's efforts to win the Raja of Nagpur, Scindia, and Holkar to form a Maratha Confederacy. The Authorities at Calcutta, full of confidence, instruct the Resident at Poona as to what he should do when the Maratha Government had collapsed. The vexed question was whether to restore the Peshwa back to power, or to replace him by his brother Chimnajee, or to annex the dominion to the Company's territories in Western India. One admires the insolence and confidence of the British Authorities who at this early date even planned as to what they should do with the Peshwa's person when captured. "It would be hazardous to the new settlement" writes Adams, "to suffer a person so skilled in the art of intrigue to remain in any fort on the Dominions of the State of Poona or their vicinity," the place of his permanent residence was to be a subject of future deliberation. Knowing the character and habits of the Maratha Sirdars, the British authorities feel confident in making them adopt a neutral attitude in the coming hostilities with Baji Rao. In fact, the British Government, by its diplomacy of late years, was the guarantee for good relations between the Peshwa and the Jagirdars. Adams could write : "While they look to the British Government as their protector against the oppressions of the Peshwa, he on his part relies on our support for the maintenance of his legitimate authority over them and the enforcement of their stipulated services." The subsidiary force raised by Major Ford for the protection of the Peshwa was not destined to be used by that fortunate Prince even in his sorest need. Before such cunning and foresight the Peshwa and his adherents fought in vain. His best adherents, the Jagirdars were known to the foreigners to distrust and dislike the Peshwa. It was British diplomacy therefore to inspire them with confidence as to their future condition. The British Government was prepared to renew either with Baji Rao, or with any other Government of Poona, its guarantee of good relations to the Jagirdars in return for explicit support of the cause which the British would espouse in event of a revolution in the Government of Poona, and they must be ready to co-operate to the extent of their means in the prosecution of such measures as the British may adopt in that event. Such was the prize for the betrayal of the Maratha cause.

Knowing Maratha Society as it was then, Adams confidently wrote : "By a declaration framed in this spirit and aided by conciliatory and encouraging line of conduct towards the Jaggeerdars, it may be expected that the majority of them will declare themselves in favour of the measures we may pursue and will unite in their support."

Many of the Peshwa's Military adherents urged him to have recourse to arms and not sign the humiliating treaty, but Baji Rao was lacking in the courage of his race. Sullenly, he ratified the Treaty, protesting that he submitted to the terms because he was wanting in power to resist. The Peshwa's weakness was now more than obvious to the Resident. On 14th June 1817 Mr. Adams wrote to Captain Close, Resident with Scindia, that the Peshwa's surrender of his rights in Hindustan must be kept a secret from Scindia. If at all some information was to be given, Captain Close was to do so with the utmost indifference. Such indifference would serve two conditions : "First, conditions imposed on the Peshwa which might naturally give alarm to Scindia will be communicated with the air of our attaching no importance to the cession... Secondly, the hope of benefiting through our indifference to retention of the rights ceded, may confirm Scindia in the pacific resolutions which Government hope he has taken."[16] Diplomatically the Court of Scindia was to be made to take a neutral stand in the coming hostilities. There was little to fear from Holkar whose hands were full of difficulties of an administrative character. The State was in no position to be inimical to the British interests at the Court of Poona at this time.[17] Nagpur was the only thorn in their side. Mr. Adams requests the Resident not to relax his vigilance in endeavouring to trace the progress and defeat the designs of the intrigues and secret negotiations carried on by the Rajah of Nagpur. The guilt of the Rajah was beyond doubt but Mr. Adams felt that if the Peshwa was defeated the Rajah may be persuaded to open his eyes "to the guilt and folly of his conduct." The submission of the Peshwa in the June of 1817 had it appears made an impression upon the Rajah. On learning of the Treaty the Rajah had even consented to dismiss the Peshwa's

16. Letter No. 48 of 25th July 1817.

Brigade, and send away the Europeans.' Elphinstone refused and within an hour the Resident was a fugitive from the Residency which was set in flames by the Marathas. He retreated to Kirkee which was destined to witness the opening of the last Maratha War. The Last Phase had begun.

Mr. Sardesai has given us in his *Main currents of Maratha History* a critical and dispassionate view of the causes of Maratha downfall. From the military point of view the historian very aptly takes into account the neglect of science and artillery and faulty organisation as some of the main causes of Maratha defeat. There is ample evidence of British confidence of success even before the War broke out. Able Diplomats at Maratha Durbars and the authorities at Calcutta were in the know of the internal weakness of the Maratha polity. "When I consider the weakness of the native states and the character of the Chiefs under whose sway they now are" wrote Munro, "I see little chance of protracted resistance from them....It is not that they want resources, that they have not men and horses, but that there is no one amongst them possessed of those superior talents which are necessary to direct them to advantage." Of the Maratha leaders at this tragic hour in their history Baji Rao needs no further comment, Daulatrao Scindia was never formidable even at the height of his power, and the British were sure that the great means which he possessed on the death of his father were lost in his feeble hands. Matched against the military genius of Lord Lake, Holkar and Scindia strove in vain, and their power after 1805 had so perceptibly declined, that at this hour of Maratha history it could be scarcely credible to General Munro that they would even venture to oppose them. "The superiority of our Government," wrote Munro, "is so great that the event of any struggle is no longer doubtful." Nagpur and Poona were alone left to bear the brunt of British attack. Both soon collapsed ; their sad history is narrated by the select documents in this work. I feel I have aptly termed the period which commenced from 7th November 1817 with the battle of Kirkee, to the final surrender of the unfortunate Peshwa to Sir John Malcolm on the 4th June 1818, as the 'Last Phase.' I will not dwell upon the defeat and flight of Baji Rao, for it cannot be better described than, it is done in these records

by the principal British actors in this last act in Maratha History. Indeed, it makes sad reading, especially the letters of Sir John Malcolm describing the entreaties and feelings of the Peshwa. So deeply must have the feelings of this generous hearted Malcolm been touched that writing to General Doveton on 4th June, Malcolm cannot refrain from stating; "You will rejoice to hear that Bajee Row is not only reconciled to his fate but actually pleased and comparatively happy." Malcolm definitely desired to see the Peshwa reconciled to his fate and if possible happy.[18] It was Malcolm's tact, astute diplomacy and perfect knowledge of the Peshwa's character that brought about his surrender. I leave the reader to judge these facts from Sir Malcolm's very interesting letters. If at any time the Peshwa calls forth our sympathy and forgiveness it is at the close of this story.

The fate of the Peshwa also befell Appa Sahib of Nagpur. Defeated and dethroned, he fled from his kingdom which lay at the mercy of the British. In the aftermath of the War the settlement of Nagpur, under the direct control of the British, was undertaken. The reader will find in the selections the Proclamation stating the reasons for the dethronement of Appa Sahib, and the subsidiary Alliance with the new ruler, the terms of which are a denial of all independence to native initiative in the future administration of the State. The Signatory to such an alliance sealed his dynasty to a thraldom from which an open rebellion was the only escape.

The Bheels in the Bombay Deccan, the Gonds in Central India, and the Pindarries were a terror to the Country. The Pindarries were in league with several Maratha States. These free-booters were actually paid for their services by Maratha Chieftains when at war with one another. The predatory habits of the rulers were a bad example to the backward tribes like the Bheels and Gonds. Canniah Bheel, a chieftain of some authority in Khandesh, wrote to John Briggs that for generations he and his followers had lived on plunder. So

18. "I am delighted to see you happier" said the General, "when you want me, you must say '*come*'; when you are tired of me, '*go*' " The Life and Correspondence of Sir J Malcolm—J. W. Kaye, Vol. II, PP. 253 254.

audacious had these tribes become that the English Collectors did their best to win them over at times with bribes in the form of clothes, tobacco, etc. With inadequate resources, untold obstacles, intrigues of Native States, the British Administration set out to eradicate the Pindarry, Bheel and Gond terror. Open daylight murder was something common on the advent of the British. The roads were unsafe, and nothing was sacred to the Bheels who ravaged the villages on the least provocation and broke their plighted oath with flagrant impunity. Persuasion and threat were alternately applied by the British to control this state of affairs. Lands free of rent were promised and every enticement was held to revert these unsocial forces to an ordered and peaceful existence. In justice to the memory of these British statesmen, who were at the helm of affairs at this time, it must be said that India owes not a little to their untiring effort to bring in an era of peace and security which was longed for especially by the peasantry of the country.

In closing I must draw the reader's attention to some of the letters of Captain Robertson to Mr. Elphinstone describing the Maratha Society at the time of the British occupation of Poona. The purpose of my thesis is to prove that no single individual can be responsible for the disruption of a society, no matter what his position. In the study of a people's history, whether at their zenith or downfall, a sum total of all forces, that make for their success or failure, must be taken into account. It is the strange working of destiny in the lives of men that when a nation is about to rise or fall the stage on which the drama is to be enacted is prepared to receive, either great soldiers and statesmen surrounded by an enthusiastic environment, or degenerates and weaklings who are to be the instrument of events that work themselves out. Baji Rao was born in the midst of an environment which was ready to receive him, and his weaknesses were in keeping with the nature of the men who were to be his followers. How could he, a worthless profligate surrounded by such poor characters hold his own against a phalanx of eminent British Diplomats? Such a tremendous contrast in the character of the rival parties can only be attributed to fate. How far are we justified to blame the Peshwa as the main cause of Maratha downfall? Let us

in justice not forget that several forces went to make a funeral pire of the Maratha regime. In the last days of the Maratha Raj a strange combination of weak characters at the helm of affairs, a selfish and greedy aristocracy of Maratha Sirdars, a commonalty that could breed spies, not to speak of the overpowering British opposition, all tended to but one sad end. Fortuitous coincidence and circumstances thrown in with the element of chance makes or mars a nation's history. Inexplicable causes that stretch over a long period of time, accumulated forces good or bad, tend to mould the people's destiny. At times all seems to be inexplicable, for is not history a justification of Providence? But it must be remembered that no single individual or event can explain away the fall of a nation, for Providence only visits a people with his wrath when society as a whole has been guilty.

SECTION I

INTRIGUES AT THE COURT OF POONA AND THE MURDER OF GUNGADHAR SHASTRY

From 8th April 1815.

To 4th December 1815.

No. 1. ***Requesting sanction to the proposed arrangement of Gangadhar Shastri's negotiations with the Peshwa regarding debt due to Gaikwad.***

From M. ELPHINSTONE, Resident at Poona,

To FRANCIS WARDEN, Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

8th April, 1815.

A long period has elapsed since I did myself the honour of addressing the Hon'ble the Governor on the subject of Gungadhar Shastry's negotiations. After the date of my last dispatch I told the Paishwa's ministers that the Shastry must march after the festival of the Hooly, that if they chose to give up Bhungwunt Row in the interview the Shastry would negotiate with them as long as he staid but that he would not enter on any conferences without such a proof of their sincerity. After the Shastry marched I said all hope of an amicable adjustment with the Gykwaur was at an end, that the realization of the Paishwa's claims would depend on the arbitration of the British Government, that the British Government would enter on an arbitration as soon as the Paishwa should renounce his pretensions to a right to remove the Gykwaur, to interfere in his domestic arrangements, etc. and should show that he had renounced his design of exciting discontent in the Gykwaur's family by sending Bugwunt Row and Bundojee back to Baroda, but that as long as His Highness maintained the pretensions alluded to, the British Government would not consider itself bound to interfere. The Paishwa's Minister paid me many visits to induce me to recall this declaration, and either to commence the arbitration or desire the Shastry to negotiate but I contented myself with requesting at each interview that His Highness would give the Shastry his dismission in form (?), as I should be sorry he were obliged to march without it.

At length the Paishwa's Ministers endeavoured to engage the Shastry in a separate negotiation, which was to be conducted without my knowledge or participation, which it was the object of the Shastry's mission to bring about. I consented to

his commencing it and he did so about ten days ago. He has since been honourably received and entertained by the Paishwa and has had frequent interviews with his ministers. He has employed these opportunities with the utmost assiduity to discover the real disposition of the Paishwa's ministers and he is now persuaded that they are sincerely inclined to treat with him for the adjustment of their master's claims although they may differ from him about the terms proper for the one party to give and the other to receive. His own conjecture is that the Paishwa expects about a Crore of Rupees for arrears and about ten laks of annual tribute hereafter, but that His Highness's desire of extending his dominions is so great that he would be contented with a territory yielding seven laks in lieu of all demands. The Shastry concurs with me in opinion that this last arrangement would be very beneficial to the Gykwaur, but says that the prejudices of the Durbar against cessions of land are so great that he cannot venture upon it without stronger support than I can promise him.[1] He observes that the undisputed balance of last amount is 29 laks of rupees the interest of which alone would amount to nearly as great an annual payment as he might satisfy the Paishwa, both for the past and the future and also that even if he could obtain a deduction from Baroach and a remission of tribute on other amounts, there would still remain at least a third of the present tribute which is as much as he now proposes to give altogether. For these reasons he is anxious that I should write to the Hon. the Governor to be asked to decide on so important a point for another State, but the adjustment in question would remove so many difficulties both present and future that I am certain that Right Honourable the Governor will be disposed as far as it is in his power to facilitate it. All reference to Baroda is entirely out of the question as I do not think the present conferences would go on for a week longer without a reference to me which would entirely change the character of the proceedings and oblige me to return to my former demands as a condition for the Shastry continuing his intercourse or else

1. See letter dated 4th May 1815 from Futtesinghrao to the Shastri given in the Historical Selections from Baroda Records Vol. V, (1813-1820), p. 733.

to give them up at once. I hope therefore to be early favored with the sentiments of Right Honourable the Governor.

I must observe before I conclude this letter that it is by no means impossible that the Paishwa may reject the intended offer. The Shastry himself is not positive that it will be accepted but he is led to propose it by his zeal for the Gykwaur's services which indeed he spares no opportunity to promote.

Should His Highness show a desire for an immediate payment, part of the territory might be committed for a sum of ready money and I should be happy to know the utmost amount in money which the Right Honourable the Governor would consider it for the Gykwaur's advantage to pay for a general discharge of his arrears, and what it would be desirable to agree to for his future tribute.

No. 2. Approving of the cession of territory by the Gaikwad in liquidation of the claims of the Peshwa against the Gaikwad State.

From the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

To M. ELPHINSTONE, Resident at Poona.

11th April 1815.

I have been directed by the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 9th of the month, submitting a proposition originating with Gungadhar Shastry for the cession to the Peshwa of Territory yielding seven lacs of Rupees, in liquidation of the claims of His Highness against the Guycowar State.

The Governor in Council by no means regrets that the negotiation should have formed itself into its present shape, thereby leaving on the Government the least degree of responsibility that could possibly fall on it in the adjustment of those claims.

In a letter from Mr. Secretary Adams of the 6th May last .... it will appear that the supreme Government has been extremely desirous that the settlement of those claims should be left if possible to the Native Government undoubtedly under an impression that any arrangement that could possibly

be made by the Government for adjusting those claims could certainly not be satisfactory to both parties, and probably to neither.

With respect to the adjustment proposed by the Shastry, it is to be observed that he admits the sum of thirty-nine lacs of rupees, to be justly due to the Paishwa, on the settlement of the last account, the interest of which, he states, would alone amount to nearly as large an annual payment as he thinks might satisfy the Paishwa.

The Shastry, it is to be presumed, possesses so complete a knowledge of the merits of the different claims of the Paishwa and of the arguments that are to be opposed to them, that opinion given by the Government would be less likely to be correct than the opinions he has formed. On taking a general view of all that has hitherto passed upon this important question the Governor in Council is very much disposed to think that if the Paishwa should accede to the proposition, it would be a very advantageous compromise, "all demands past and future" be comprehended such as the payments of Wuzzeranalis on the investiture of succeeding Gycowars, etc.

The Governor in Council is aware that strong objections will be likely to be made by the Baroda Government to relinquish any part of its territory. Everything however has an intrinsic value, and if its cession of territory should tend to the liquidation of claims considerably beyond its value, it would in the opinion of the Government be far better to alienate such part of his dominion as would satisfy the Paishwa, than to allow the finances of the State to be permanently loaded with a debt and tribute perhaps equal to an absorption of the revenue of more than double the extent of the territory proposed to be ceded.

It has hitherto been the policy of this Government to endeavour to exclude as far as might be practicable, the encrease of the authority of the Paishwa in Gujerat, and to the wisdom of this policy the present Government must fully subscribe; notwithstanding however these objections, no pecuniary arrangement could in his opinion be made with equal facility and advantage for releasing the Guycowar State from the claims which have been asserted by the Paishwa.

During the course of your proceedings with the Poona Government detailed in your present and in your preceding despatches on this important subject, the Governor in Council has only to assure you that they have met his entire approbation, and that he attributes to your firm and steady line of conduct the disposition which has recently manifested itself in the Poona Government not only to enter into a negotiation with Gungadhar Shastry, but to receive him with that attention and those marks of respect which are due to the accredited Minister of an independent State.

What the precise time may be in which you may disclose your knowledge of the proceedings of Gungadhar Shastry must be left to your decision. It will however be difficult for the Poona Government to assign any reasonable cause for the secrecy with which the negotiations have hitherto been conducted, but as our great object is finally to adjust them it seems of little consequence to this Government by what means that adjustment may have been brought about.

After these observations it will hardly be necessary to add that in the event of the Paishwa's acquiescence with the Shastry's propositions, the Governor in Council will be ready to exert his best endeavours in prevailing on the Guycowar to accede to them, and to induce the supreme Government to confirm the proceedings, a reference to which authority it would appear by Mr. Adams' letter above adverted to, will be requisite before any final adjustment shall take place. Even however if the Paishwa should accede to the proposition of receiving a cession of territory in full and perpetual sovereignty yielding an annual revenue of seven lacs of rupees in discharge of all his past and future claims of whatever nature on the Guycowar, the Governor General is apprehensive that some difficulty will be experienced in the selection of the districts to be made over to the Paishwa. On this important point of the negotiation, it may not be desirable that some of the Pergunnahs belonging to the Honorable Company which are inconveniently situated for our control and management should be included in the cession, in lieu of which we might receive territories in exchange from the Guycowar more centrally situated. The British territories in Guzerat are already too much intersected by those of the Paishwa, and in any

arrangements that may be made for territorial cessions in that Province it would be desirable to circumscribe rather than to extend that evil; while at the same time it would be more advantageous to the Baroda State that the British rather than the Paishwa's territories should come in contact with those of the Guycowar.

The Governor in Council deems it, however, proper to observe upon this occasion that though the acquiescence of this Government has been given to the propositions which have now and in former instance, been brought forward for a compromise of impending claims between the two states, it should be distinctly understood that he has in no respect offered any opinion in favour of the validity of those of the Paishwa, and that should the Governor in Council be ultimately called upon to contribute these claims, the impressions under which he has thought it advisable to promote an accommodation between the two states independently of the interposition of the British Government will not influence his judgment, because those impressions have been formed abstractedly from any consideration of the relative merits of the pretensions on which the claims have been advanced and opposed. This explanation has been entered into with the view of meeting any arguments which the Paishwa may eventually advance in support of his claims founded upon the offers already made for their compromise, as acquiesced in by the British Government.

No. 3. *Detailing the account of negotiations between the ministers of the Peshwa and the Gaikwad regarding the debt due to the Gaikwad.*

From M. ELPHINSTONE, Resident at Poona.

To FRANCIS WARDEN, Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

29th April 1815.

Since I last had the Honor to address you the negotiations between the Paishwa's and the Gykwaur's Ministers have made considerable progress. The Shastry having thrown out a hint that he might be able to prevail on his master to agree to a

cession of territory, the overture was eagerly seized on by the Paishwa and after much discussion the amount of seven lacs of rupees revenue was agreed on by both parties. As it was thought that the situation of the lands in question might be left with more advantage to future arrangements the negotiation might be considered as brought to a close if the Paishwa did not still continue to demand the service of a body of the Gykwaur's horse. His Highness agreed that this contingent should only serve when he should take the field in person and said he only insisted on its attendance as an admission of his sovereignty, and the Shastry replied that the Gykwaur would acknowledge his sovereignty by receiving investiture from him provided it were always conferred on the nearest heir and without a nuzzuranuh, but said that the expense of the horse was more than the Gykwaur could afford. This difficulty it is to be hoped will soon be surmounted, but the negotiation has received a much more serious check from the intelligence that has reached the Shastry from Baroda of the repugnance of His Highness Futty Sing Row to any arrangement of a territorial cession.

This information has occasioned considerable perplexity and disappointment to the Shastry whose negotiations were so rapidly drawing to a close. He still entertains a hope that Futteh Sing will be brought to open his eyes to his own interests but in the mean time he feels that he will be compelled to throw delays in the way of a final adjustment which may risk the ultimate success of all measures. An opportunity is offered of suspending the negotiation in consequence of the great desire evinced by the Paishwa to make a pilgrimage to the Kishna which will occupy him for a fortnight. I have hitherto discouraged this design but shall now agree to it, and I hope by the time His Highness returns that a more favourable answer may have arrived from Baroda. The Shastry has written to Futteh Sing stating his opinion that if all the Gykwaur's claims are admitted there will remain an arrear of one crore and a half of rupees ; that if the Paishwa allows a remission of one half there will remain a sum of which the annual interest will be 11 lacs of rupees ; that even if the indemnity for Baroach and a deduction on account of the expense of the Baroda subsidiary Force should be allowed, the Gykwaur could not expect

his tribute to be reduced to more than one half and that he would therefore have 7 lacs to pay besides the 11 lacs of interest, altogether a sum of 18 lacs on amount of demands which His Highness the Paishwa is willing to compromise for 7 lacs.

The Shastry desires that this communication may not be considered as precluding him opposing the whole of the Paishwa's demands in case of an arbitration but at the same time he wishes it to be known to the British Government and he hopes the Rt. Hon. the Governor will join the weight of his opinion to induce the Gykwaur to accede to a settlement so much for the real advantage of his own state.

No. 4. Copy of a letter sent by the Resident at Baroda regarding the Gaikwad's disinclination to a transfer of territory to the Peshwa on account of his claims on the State.

From FRANCIS WARDEN, Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

To M. ELPHINSTONE, Resident at Poona.

Bombay Castle, 8th May 1815.

.... I am instructed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, to transmit for your information, copy of one from the Resident at Baroda dated 22nd April, in order that you may be apprized of the strong disinclination manifested by Futteh sing to a transfer of territory to the Paishwa of the annual rental of seven lacs of rupees, in commutation of His Highness's claims upon the Baroda State.

Notwithstanding that objection however the Governor in Council would have been disposed to have used his influence with the Gykwaur to overcome those scruples, under a conviction that an adjustment of that description would have been substantially advantageous to the interests of His Highness the Guycowar, had not other pretensions been brought forward by the Paishwa to which this Government cannot lend its countenance or support, in the terms in which they have been proposed.

Gungadhar Shastry was deputed to Poona (see the treaty of Bassein) " to examine into and finally adjust various demands

and papers of accounts" subsisting between the Government of His Highness the Paishwa and the Sirkar of the Rajah Anund Row Guycowar, but it never was in contemplation either of the Supreme or of the Government and certainly beyond the extent of any powers vested in that Native Officer by his own Government to bring into discussion any question or the Rights of Sovereignty which may be claimed by the Poona over the Baroda State, much less was he warranted in proceeding to the length of stating "that the Guycowar would acknowledge the Paishwa provided it were always conferred on the nearest heir," an admission which affects the basis upon which the treaty of alliance between the Hon'ble Company and the Guycowar has been concluded and acknowledged by the Treaty of Bassein. It embraces a direct acknowledgement of the right of the Paishwa to interfere in the domestic concerns of the Guycowar, and its effects at this moment from the disposition recently manifested by the Paishwa to encroach upon the rights of the Guycowar can hardly be calculated upon.

The Governor in Council considers it proper therefore to request that you will be pleased to express to Gungadhar Shastry the concern of this Government that he should have proceeded to the length of agitating the question of sovereignty between the two states, and to restrict his future discussions to a consideration of the pecuniary demands and papers of accounts subsisting between the two Governments; but under the want of discretion which has been manifested by the Shastry in this instance, it would rather be desirable that he should terminate his mission as soon as possible and return to Baroda, in order that the Guycowar State may be relieved from the unprofitable expense which His Highness incurs from maintaining the mission without any prospect of effecting an adjustment upon any satisfactory principle.

Letter from the Resident at Baroda to the Chief Secretary regarding his interview with the Gaikwad.

From J. R. CARNAC, Resident at Baroda,

To FRANCIS WARDEN, Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay,

22nd April 1815.

A meeting took place yesterday evening with His Highness Futteh Singh in which, after my explanation of the proposition regarding the cession of country in satisfaction of the Paishwa's claims for the past and future, His Highness expressed a decided reluctance to the delapidation of any of his Dominions for such a purpose. He adverted to the novelty of such an arrangement, independent of its injustice, and though he would not object to the payment of a sum of money compatible with his present means in pursuance of the system of his progenitors, he repeated his protest against the principle of the Paishwa's claims and expressed his reliance on the justice of the British Government if the question eventually came to its arbitration. His Highness also remarked on the nature of former settlements in which immense demands were brought forward and adjusted by a comparatively trifling payment in money, and that such a description of arrangement should be taken as the principle of any present settlement between the two states, if independent of the interposition of British authorities—at all events, His Highness added, that when the matter rested on the decision of a third power, the principle must be recognized, or a retrospect taken from the origin of the connection with the Paishwa. In the former case, His Highness observed that the provisions of his treaties with the Company's Government precluded him from receiving an exorbitant or an oppressive demand ; and that this constituted a main object in the formation of the Guycowar Definitive Treaty with the Company by referring to the origin of the Paishwa's claims, Futteh Singh remarked that the principles on which they were established were quite indefensible.

When I explained to His Highness the amount of Balance on the last settlement by Rowba, he informed me, that it was nominal, and retained in every previous adjustment, as a kind

of contrivance to maintain a hold on the Guycowar, by an admitted outstanding amount, but that the character of every arrangement, of such pecuniary claims would demonstrate that although the pretensions were founded on a compulsory Treaty with Damagee Row Guycowar a sum greatly disproportionate to the full demands arising out of that engagement was invariably paid and that even in such cases, consideration of domestic exigencies requiring the support or the neutrality of the Paishwa. His Highness referred to past proceedings, to point out the balances similar to that I had mentioned were fictitious and that the Paishwa should now act, as he had formerly done with due regard to the present condition of the Guycowar State. His Highness lastly observed that the Paishwa's views were directed to the aggrandisement of his own power, by the destruction of other Maharatta States, on the ground of claims, which he hopes to establish by the powerful support of the British Government but that the Guycowar looked to the well known impartiality of that power which would not allow that state which stands first in point of date in forming an intimate alliance with the English to fall a victim to the Paishwa's avarice.

No. 5. *Regarding negotiations carried on by Gangadhar Shastri between the Peshwa and the Gaikwad.*

From FRANCIS WARDEN, Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

To M. ELPHINSTONE, Resident at Poona.

Bombay Castle. 30th May 1815

I am directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th of the last month on the subject of the negotiations carried on by Gungadhar Shastry for the settlement of the Paishwa's claims on the Guycowar.

I have been instructed to observe that in using the expression contained in my letter of the 8th May that this Government could not lend its support to the pretensions of the Paishwa "in the terms in which they have been proposed" the

Governor in Council had fully under his consideration the despatch of the Governor General in Council of the 15th December 1802 which clearly defines the degree of supremacy which the Poona Government may claim the right of exercising over that of Baroda.

At a time, however, when His Highness the Paishwa manifests so active a disposition to introduce an authority over His Highness the Guycowar of a more controlling nature, and more paramount than the existing Treaties warrant the admission of, a disposition which will be found to have displayed itself by His Highness's predecessors when the Treaties of Porbunder and of Salbye were negotiated it appears to the Governor in Council to be necessary to receive any proposition from His Highness in which the question of Sovereignty was brought forward in terms not sufficiently explicit, with every degree of caution and by those impressions alone was the Governor in Council influenced in directing the communication of the observations contained in my letter of the 8th of May.

Under the explanation, however, which you have offered in your letter of the 11th the Governor in Council approves of your having suspended the communication of his sentiments to the Shastry, and in the event of his recall becoming necessary, your suggestions that it should be required by a positive order from Baroda will be attended to.

The Governor in Council has only to repeat his opinion that if the claims of the Paishwa could be adjusted by a territorial session yielding an annual rental of 7 lacs of rupees, it would be highly advantageous to the Guycowar, whose acquiescence in such an adjustment this Government entertains a hope may, though not without difficulty, be obtained. It therefore upon the whole appears desirable that the Shastry should bring his negotiations to an early termination which is desirable on many accounts and particularly on that of expense.

Adverting to the observation contained in the 5th paragraph of your letter "that it will be impossible to convince the Paishwa that after 13 years of Company's protection and our economical arrangements, the Guycowar Government can be in a worse state than during a period of waste and Civil War when Rowjee Appajee paid sixty lacs of rupees in 1798,"

the Governor in Council refrains from entering into an exposition of the motives which influenced that minister in making so large a payment to the Paishwa ; but when he considers the state to which the Guycowar finances were reduced by that donation to Canojee's and Mulhar Row's rebellion, to the large arrears due to the Arabs, and to the degree of confusion and peculation which pervaded the whole of the administration of the Guycowar when the interposition of our authority was solicited, the impoverished state of the Government can no longer be a matter of doubt or of surprise that it has not yet recovered from its distress. The dispatch that accompanied my letter of the 28th of September last will have sufficiently proved that whilst the effects of the company's protection and of our economical arrangements should have hitherto only proved the means of having preserved this branch of the Maharatta Empire from annihilation, it is all that could have been reasonably expected even in course of the thirteen years during which our influence has extended in the management of the affairs of the Guycowar, during which period a loan of nearly a crore of rupees from the Hon'ble Company has, it should be recollected, been punctually liquidated by that Government at an interest of 8 per cent.

No. 6. *Requesting to be furnished with full information of the assassination of Gangadhar Shastri.*

From FRANCIS WARDEN, Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

To Lieut. H. POTTINGER, Assistant in Charge of Residency.

26th July 1815.

I am instructed by the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23rd instant communicating the intelligence of the murder of Gungadhar Shastry.

The Resident at Baroda has been directed to lose no time in apprising His Highness Futteh Singh of the event ; and to express the deep concern with which this Government has received the account of so atrocious a proceeding which has

deprived the Baroda Government of one of its most intelligent officers; assuring His Highness at the same time that every exertion will be used for the discovery of all the circumstances which have led to the murder of Shastry, as well as to the perpetrators of the act, in order that the most exemplary punishment may be inflicted on the persons concerned, and every reparation made to the Baroda Government for so flagrant a violation of the principle by which the representatives of the Government are protected among civilized nations.

The Governor in Council will therefore be happy to receive further communication which you have led him to expect regarding the circumstances of the Shastry's assassination, and he relies with confidence that every measure will be adopted to trace the instigators as well as the perpetrators of this atrocious act.

A copy of this letter has been forwarded to the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General, and to the Bengal Government.

No. 7. *Giving instructions in consequence of the murder of Gangadhar Shastri.* (*Copies of this letter were forwarded to Messrs. Doveton, Strachey, Warden and Russels*).

From I. J. ADAMS, Secretary to the Governor-General.

To M. ELPHINSTONE, Resident at Poona.

15th Aug. 1815.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch of the 23rd July to the address of the Governor General reporting the assassination of Gungadhar Shastry, and the measures taken and those contemplated by you in consequence. Mr. Pottinger's Dispatch of the 21st July had previously made His Excellency acquainted with that event.

The Governor-General has learned the perpetration of this atrocious act with the utmost concern and astonishment, deeply aggravated by the consideration of the strong grounds of suspicion which exist of the participation of Trimbukjee Dainglia in the guilt of that horrid transaction.

Before I proceed to convey to you the instruction of the Governor-General on the distressing subject to which the dispatches above acknowledged refer, I am directed by His Excellency to express to you his entire approbation of your communication to the Paishwa, and of your injunctions to Mr. Pottinger for the eventual security of the persons and property of the Baroda Mission, as well as of your proceedings generally as reported in your dispatch. His Lordship desires also, that you will signify to Mr. Pottinger his approbation of the measures adopted by that officer previously to the receipt of your instruction. The measures, which you propose to pursue in the events supposed in your dispatch, have no less received the entire approbation and authority of the Governor-General.

It was His Lordship's wish, under the confidence which he reposes in your judgment, discretion and firmness and his special approbation of your actual and proposed measures, to defer the transmission of instructions to you, until some further light should be thrown on the transaction by the result of your enquiries after your arrival at Poona ; but on further reflection it appeared to His Lordship that it would be satisfactory to you to receive an early recommunication of His Lordship's sentiments and instructions, as far as they can be formed on the imperfect information before him, and I have accordingly received His Lordship's command no longer to delay the communication of them.

The Governor-General has expressed his apprehension that Trimbukjee Dainglia is deeply implicated in the guilt of the Shastry's assassination ; but until more decisive ground of inculpation is obtained, it would neither be just nor prudent to assume his guilt, and proceed to act on that assumption. The course adopted by you of calling on the Paishwa to investigate the case and discover the perpetrators, is precisely that which it is proper to pursue in the first instance. Should the Paishwa honestly and sincerely apply himself to the detection and punishment of the criminals, he will not only wipe off the imputation which the simple occurrence of the act has thrown on his Government, but will fulfil in the most perfect manner the duties of a faithful friend and ally of the British Government. If, however, the result of an enquiry pursued in this spirit should be to fix criminality on Trimbukjee, it may be feared

that the Paishwa will either refuse to punish him or will secretly connive at his escape, or under a conviction that he is guilty he may refuse to comply with your demand, or he may effect compliance and so conduct the enquiry as to render it negatory. Another possible occurrence is, that Trimbackjee apprehending detection may suddenly withdraw, with or without the connivance of the Paishwa and endeavour to excite an insurrection in the Country, or may escape into the territory of a foreign state. It will be proper to consider the fit course for the British Government to take under either of these events, and under any result of special procedure which the Paishwa may adopt.

In the first of the supposed cases, the only point for consideration will be the measure of punishment to be inflicted on the criminal. An act so execrable as that which has been committed comprehending besides, if Trimbukjee be the perpetrator, the most aggravated and complicated violation of public faith and private honour, would naturally demand the severest retribution. But supposing the Paishwa to act in the manner now presumed, though in strictness no more than his duty, it would probably be a justifiable consideration for His Highness's feelings, to remit the capital part of the sentence on the condition of Trimbukjee being surrendered to the British Government to be confined for life. If therefore the expression of an earnest desire on the part of the Paishwa that the life of Trimbukjee be spared, be conveyed to you under the circumstances supposed, or if on other grounds the degree of lenity appear to you likely to be beneficial, His Lordship authorises you to extend it to the criminal on the condition stated.

In either of the other cases supposed, excepting the escape of Trimbukjee without the knowledge or connivance of the Paishwa, His Highness will become distinctly and unequivocally responsible for the act of his servant, and the punishment of the actual perpetrators of the crime, which should not however be lost sight of, will become from a political point of view, a question of secondary importance.

The Governor-General is willing to hope that the Paishwa's reflection aided by the effect of your representations, will deter him from adopting a course which will involve him in inevitable ruin. A knowledge of the peculiarities of His Highness's character with his notorious attachment to Trimbukjee, satisfy

the Governor-General that His Highness might be led astray to a certain degree without any determinate purpose, and at the same time a confidence in His Highness's regard for the principles of the alliance founded on his personal experience of its benefits, however his conduct may exhibit instances of inattention to them, will dispose the Governor-General to allow His Highness the utmost advantage of time for consideration, and if you should be called on to act before this dispatch reaches you, His Lordship has no doubt that on the same grounds you will have omitted no effort of persuasion or remonstrance to induce the Paishwa to act in a manner conformable to his genuine interests and unquestionable obligation, before you proceed to the extremity which must be the alternative of his persevering neglect of them. It occurs to the Governor-General that a letter from His Lordship to the Paishwa might be of use in confirming the impression of your personal representations.

Should His Highness pertinaciously supporting Trimbukjee or the other perpetrators of the murder of the Shastry compel the British Government to consider His Highness as having set the British Government at defiance, the affair will then become of a still more serious nature, involving questions and interests of the highest magnitude and importance. The precise course of proceeding in such a case must be a subject of the maturest deliberation and must be determined on a full examination of all the facts and bearings of the question. It will not fail to occupy His Lordship's serious thoughts, although he trusts that the extremity will not arise. For the present, it will be sufficient to signify to you in general terms, His Lordship's decided resolution, in either of the cases supposed, and after full time shall be allowed to him to reflect on the consequences, to consider the Paishwa as having placed himself in light of a public enemy of the British Government and that Government to have acquired the right to pursue those measures which may be dictated by its own sense of what is due to its interests and dignity. In what manner the resolution shall be practically followed up, must as already observed be the subject of future deliberation, and the progress of your proceedings will probably afford information and suggestions, which will enable His Lordship to shape his ultimate determination on

this point. Your intention of discontinuing all intercourse with the Paishwa in these circumstances, is entirely proper ; but His Lordship would not wish any active measures to be taken, until the receipt of instructions to that effect—unless the state of affairs should be such as to render it hazardous to the public interests to delay them. Of this character would be in His Lordship's opinion any indication of a design to undertake active measures on the part of the Paishwa, or the entering of negotiations or intrigues tending to excite other States against us, or otherwise of a nature prejudicial to our interests. Either of these cases would justify and demand recourse to measures calculated to prevent the mischief of such a procedure by anticipating the design. In any event you will consider the means of securing His Highness's person an object of primary consideration, and you will not hesitate in the cases contemplated, or under any demonstration of an intention to quit Poona connected with the designs here supposed, to take measures for preventing him from quitting the Capital. You will of course endeavour in the first instance to effect this object by persuasion, setting before the Paishwa the unavoidable construction the Governor-General will put upon such an act at such a time ; and the positive obligation on His Highness to remain at Poona for the purpose of satisfying the British Government on a point so essential to the national interests and honour. The forcible detention of the Paishwa will amount to an open rupture and must of course be accompanied with measures and arrangements suited to that state of things ; but it will still be desirable to avoid as long as possible, consistently with the security of the public interests, the resort to further measures of hostility.

These are the only instructions which the Governor-General feels himself able to give to you in the present state of his information, and with reference to the different aspects which the affair may assume according to the line of conduct adopted by the Paishwa. While His Lordship has stated the general color of his views of this case, you will be pleased to understand that it is not his wish to shackle your judgment in the adoption of measures which your own sense of expediency aided by observation on the spot, and a knowledge of the characters of the personages concerned, may suggest to you.

You will observe that in the preceding discussion, His Lordship has not adverted to the possibility of His Highness the Paishwa being personally involved in this abominable affair. His Lordship cannot admit such a suspicion into his mind without the most direct proof of guilt or that inevitable presumption of it which would arise from His Highness's open and avowed protection of the murderers. Should the actual inculpation of the Paishwa be the result of the investigation, the instructions in the preceding paragraphs referring to the case of His Highness's protection of the murderers will afford a sail for your guidance.

In event of Trimbukjee's sudden departure and endeavour to raise an insurrection in the country or to escape into the territories of a foreign State, there can be no question in the first instance of the necessity of resorting to immediate measures for attacking and destroying him and you will, of course, if this shall have occurred previously to your receipt of these instructions, have taken the necessary measures for putting in motion the troops under the command of Colonel Smith and eventually the force under the command of Colonel Doveton for the accomplishment of that object.

If Trimbukjee should escape into the territories of a foreign state, the Governor-General will be prepared to demand his surrender or to take such other steps as may be judged suitable to the occasion.

In order to afford you the aid of an efficient Military force in the execution of the measures which may arise out of the transaction referred to in this dispatch, I am directed to convey to you the authority of the Governor-General for applying to the Government of Fort St. George and Bombay on officers of the Government's respectively, and to Colonel Doveton for such aid as you may require. I am instructed to transmit to you under open covers letters addressed to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Fort St. George and to Colonel Doveton, which may be transmitted with your apprehension to those quarters. Every aid will of course be furnished by the Governor in Council in Bombay to whom a copy of this dispatch will be transmitted. The Resident at Hyderabad will also be prepared to take himself and to recommend to the Government of the Nizam the adoption of

such measures as may be suggested by you to him, in any of the emergencies now contemplated.

The Governor-General's entire reliance in your discretion, ability and energy leaves him no hesitation in committing to you the exclusive control of the operations which may become necessary under the instructions and the progress of the events to which they relate.

No. 8. *Letter from the Resident at Baroda describing the feelings of the Gaikwad on the murder of Gangadhar Shastri.*

From Capt. I. R. CARNAC, Resident at Baroda.

To FRANCIS WARDEN, Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

19th Aug. 1815[2].

I have been the greater part of this day at the Durbar, in compliance with the desire of His Highness Futteh Sing. I found His Highness under considerable depression, and was told that he had abstained from food since my communication yesterday of the melancholy death of Gungadhar Shastry.

His Highness requested the interview to-day in order to know how far I would encourage his feelings of animosity against the Paishwa, whom he suspects of being the tacit instrument of the Shastry's murder ; he was under the influence of deep grief, and wounded pride ; and it appeared right to moderate his feelings before I entered on a course of advice.

It does not require me to notice the commonplace argument which I used to dissuade His Highness from entering upon violent proceedings against the Paishwa ; it is sufficient to say, that High Highness as far as I can judge will not act contrary to my advice to abstain from adopting them under my reiterated assurance, that the Right Honourable the Governor in Council will never allow the horrid murder of His Highness's Minister to pass without a satisfactory exposure of the parties, who may have occasioned it.

2. The actual date of the letter is 9th August but sent to M. Elphinstone by Warden on the 19th August.

Futteh Sing declares, however, that any investigation, though it may detect the Paishwa himself as the abettor of the crime (of which His Highness avows his belief) will never restore the loss, which the Guycowar Government has sustained in the Shastry. His Highness avers, that the British Government as the guarantee to his Minister is bound to see ample reparation, and as an act of justice to its own honour ; but that the Guycowar State cannot conceive, even if the Paishwa has not been the instigator, that no reparation, short of the surrender of all the points in dispute, can be accepted for the unprecedented outrage committed at Punderpore. His Highness further added, that the punishment of the perpetrators, or the Paishwa's confidential servant Trimbuck Danglia would prove an inadequate satisfaction to the Guycowar Government, deprived as it has been of its most intelligent servant and who was so well calculated to conduct the negotiations to a successful issue. The Paishwa would in that case have the benefit of the murder of the Shastry, of whose talents, ability and penetration, His Highness had the evidence, and grant the Guycowar the miserable reparation of punishing the hired instruments of the crime.

Futteh Sing after these observations, declared his resolution of recalling Bappoo Meyraul and the late Shastry's family without delay ; on my suggesting a suspension of these orders, His Highness remarked that it could answer no good since whatever turn matters might take, it was out of the question that Guycowar could any longer negotiate directly with the Poona State, and that all intercourse now remained with the British Government, he said, that he was aware that the mission was under our Government, but it had unfortunately produced no effect with the Shastry, and this worthy servant's family, and Bapoo Meyraul might yet be massacred, and His Highness the Paishwa attribute the catastrophe to accident ; in such case he would never forgive himself for allowing the remainder of the mission to be exposed to the perfidy of the people, who live under the Paishwa's Government or to the laxity, or want of principle in His Highness's administration.

I am sorry that it was out of my power to induce His Highness to alter his instructions further than some other person in room of Bappoo Meyraul, but with a limited estab-

lishment and of less respectability should, if the British Government pleased, remain subject to the Resident at Poona, peremptory orders having been dispatched to Bappoo Meyraul to proceed to Bombay with the Shastry's family, and His Highness request that the Right Honourable the Governor in Council will do him the honour of accommodating the party with a vessel to Surat with such other attention as may appear suitable to their rank and situation.

His Highness feelingly deplored the heavy loss he has sustained in the Shastry and threw out some suspicions of Sitaram, apprising me at the same time, that a body of Dhar Troops, subject to the power of this person had come to Godra on the borders of Guzerat. I recommended His Highness to be vigilant of Sitaram's act under these circumstances, and he has in consequence resolved to enforce the rigorous confinement of this person within His dwelling house, a measure which I consider extremely proper, and which should never have been overlooked since Sitaram was placed under personal restraint.

In reference to His Highness's expressions of regard for Gungadhar Shastry which were attended by his declaring that he considered the Shastry as the guardian of his welfare, the faithful guide of his conduct, and the best friend the Guycowar Government had experienced in the character of a servant, I beg to report that Futteh Sing pathetically expatiated on his having no means of testifying his respect and affection for the deceased, than by the nomination of his eldest son to his situation in the Guycowar Government. I found it in vain to suggest a little time and consideration, and as it is the practice for the son to succeed the father in office in Native States, and particularly at Baroda, and as the honest and grateful feelings of His Highness might be gratified, without affecting the interests, which it is my duty to preserve in this Government, His Highness has carried his intention so far into effect as to notify the Shastry's son in a letter of condolence his intention to appoint him to the office of "Mutaliq", and to have prepared in the public Catcherry the several papers of investiture. This ceremony will take place on the return of the Shastry's family to Baroda, and upon which subject I shall probably again have the honour of addressing you.

No. 9. *Copy of a letter from the Resident of Baroda enclosing some papers from the Gaikwad regarding the murder of Gangadhar Shastri.*

From F. WARDEN, Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

To M. ELPHINSTONE, Resident at Poona.

22nd Aug 1815

I am instructed by the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council to transmit for your information. the accompanying copy of a dispatch from the Resident at Baroda .... forwarding the translation of Papers furnished by His Highness Futteh Singh relating to the assassination of Gungadhar Shastry.

From Capt. I. R. CARNAC,

To FRANCIS WARDEN.

17th May 1815.

Since my meeting with Futteh Sing on the 9th instant His Highness has been so much indisposed as to be confined to his bed. He has furnished me with papers (Copies and Translations of which are enclosed) which he conceives required no comment either as to the barbarity of the assassination of the Shastry or the presumptive evidence of the Paishwa and Sitaram's implication in the crime. His Highness dwells upon ample reparation from the good faith and justice of the British Nation and this is the language held among all classes in the Guycowar Government.

In my letter of the 8th I noticed the surprise and consternation at Baroda; I have seen it exemplified in the public Durbar and generally in the Town, by the State of preparation of the increased retinue of persons of reputability for such has been the effect of the extraordinary treachery at Punderpoor that mutual confidence is shaken.

Translation of a note from Moroo Trimbuck to Bapoo Meyrad dated Punderpoor assar shood 14th (Tuesday 20th July 1815) *written at* 10 *o'clock p.m.*

The day five Ghurrisa after the commencement of the night a message was sent from Trimbuckjee Tateea thro' Chiploon

and communicated by Lavjee Mahratta to my master (the Shastry) pressing him to go to Deo Durshan—on which taking along with him Chetundass Bawa without the knowledge of any one, he went to Deo Durshan—after Durshan, I, and Raojee remained behind with Chetundass Bawa and my Master and Bapoo and four or five attendants were returning on the road. He was assassinated and received 506 wounds and a tumult arose.

I, who was with Chetundass Bawa quickly arose from thence—notwithstanding the tumult on the road I was ignorant of its cause. When I reached the Wara, the party had not arrived, on which account after making ready set out and found the dead body in the road. Having taken it up, I brought it to the Wara, the particulars shall be communicated hereafter.

Report this to the Saheb and whatever you arrange carry into execution.

Translatea extract of a letter from Bapoo Myral to Baba Mahratta and Yeshwunt Rao Dada, dated Poonah (17th Shaban).

From the mouths of intelligencers, and the reports of the people what has been heard, I write. God knows the real state of circumstances, but make this known there (Futteh Singh and Captain Carnac). They will make their own reflections on the affair, therefore I write to you, to acquaint Shreemunt (Futteh Sing) and Captain Carnac.

A certain person says, that this act was committed with the knowledge and by the advice of .... I will relate the particulars and substantiate them.

From the tongues of the people it is supposed that this is not without advice.

Shoodir (Trimbukjee Dinglia) having written to Abba (Hurba Appa, his Karkoon) he informed the Saheb (Mr. Pottinger) that the Punchee (a sect of Puthans inimical to the Paishwa) supposing him (The Shastry) shreemunt killed him.

The deed was to have been effected on the trip to Nassick, but for the absence of Dunt Bhupin (whose teeth have fallen out—Govind Row Bundojee) who received a hint to accompany the party, and the reason of which Trimbukjee two or three times inquired.

By this time they have taken Purboo along with them (meaning Govind Row Bundojee).

It was in contemplation, having agreed with Hormajee's Aptai to give Shreemunt a lac of rupees to receive from his hands (Bundojee's) the business *as before*. When he (Bundojee) went out to the party he gave Tateea Kai Khanee Navees 200 Rupees for Khurch (expenses) and Hurmnunta Khidmutyar Khurch also. Having given six men of the Ramoshee tribe, each 15 Rupees, he carried them along with him. He (Bundojee) left Aptais cause and joined Shoodir. The advice of Tateea Purbhoo and Dunt Bhupin is one such account Maloo his servant related.

Shoodir wrote to his servant, "The Punchees have done this act. Thus give it out."

A letter has been written to Takteea (The Ahemdabad Officer). "Having collected your resources be on the alert send for apparatus. Surunjam from Baroda, and on the arrival of their leader, take him into the City and give him a place in the Bhudder (Paishwa's Fort) act in concert with him and report what transpires."

A person of distinction as servant of the Durbar says "that the perpetrators of this affair had done it without care. How far will it go? The result appears unfavourable."

The people observe that the son (the Paishwa) has introduced the practices of the Father; that it has happened without his advice—Shoodir (Trimbukjee Danglia) is coming hither beforehand,—after having had a meeting with the Saheb and written a letter, the Suwaree (Paishwa) will come.

Deposition of a man named Limbajee Khedmutgar Khundojee Patell, arrived from Punderpoor.

He stated thus—I went from the Wara (dwelling House) in the evening into the Town to procure a choula (fire place). Dajee Sahib went to Deo-durshan (to pay his devotions at the Pagoda) with two or three attendants. I saw him after having procured a choola. I went to the Kothee Ke Wara when a crowd had assembled, a great tumult prevailed and people were running in all directions. I then went without the gate, where two or three Bramins were going along saying "O Bapoo, what a murder have they committed." Hearing

such, I went to Khundojee Patell's brother, of whom I enquired what was the matter. Then he and I with two or three others arrived near the Wara where I saw Brahmins carrying out the dead body of Dajee in cloths. On enquiry afterwards, I found that Dajee Sahib at his return from Deo-Durshan, had hold of the hand of Oopadheea (his Brahmin) and was conversing with him as he went along. Having passed out of the great gate while proceeding on the Purdeo-Kshuna road in the direction of Govindpoora, he was attacked by a body of assassins, who came upon him at Okhow Baioa's Tukht. They surrounded him and first cut him on the left leg by which he fell to the ground and losing Oopadheea's hand, that man took to flight. In the act of falling he was cut across the belly which went direct through him. The third time he was cut on the shoulder and the fourth on the head, besides receiving three or four other wounds. On hearing this account in the Wara, Moropunt went and placing the body in clothes, brought it away (then the gates were closed.) The people in Camp, after arranging matters there, went to the Wara. The body was picked up in the middle of the night and carried out to the banks of the Bheema near Poondlick, where it was burnt, with the clothes round it because it was so much cut in pieces.

Shreemunt closed the gates, and the party who went out to burn the body remained on the banks of the river till morning, they then went into the town and took out everything to the Camp. I left Punderpoor on Friday at noon. In the road I heard that Goklas and the Poorundhur man's troops had taken up a position surrounding the (Shastree's Camp).

Thus, as the man has described, I have written.

No. 10. *Giving up of the Cutch expedition and placing all troops at the disposal of Mr. Elphinstone.*

From F. WARDEN, Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

To M. ELPHINSTONE, Resident at Poona.

24th August 1815.

I have been directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatches

of the dates mentioned in the margin, and to express his thanks for those important and interesting communications.

The Governor in Council having deliberated on the measures which it might be proper to pursue of a preparatory nature, with the view of affording you such support as the course of events may render necessary, he has resolved to suspend a projected expedition against the Province of Cutch[3] ....

The Governor in Council has further directed me to inform you that in the event of your requiring any additional troops, about 400 rank and file of Europeans regiment, and a battalion of Native infantry being the only troops now in Garrison, are at your command.

No. 11. *Copy of a letter from the Resident at Baroda regarding certain papers of intelligence received at Baroda relating to the assassination of Gangadhar Shastri.*

From F. WARDEN, Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

To M. ELPHINSTONE, Resident at Poona.

26th Aug., 1815.

I am instructed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, to transmit for your information, the accompanying copy of a letter from the Resident at Baroda dated the 13th instant, with its enclosures, relating to the assassination of Gungadhar Shastry.

3. In a letter to Capt. Carnac, the Resident at Baroda, from the Government of Bombay dated 24th August, 1815, we learn that he is permitted to show Futteh Sing the Confidential dispatches of Elphinstone. He is instructed to call off the expedition to Cutch, and hold the troops in readiness for a crisis in Poona. He (Carnac) must also maintain friendly relations in Gūzerat and protect Baroda from the inroads of Dhar. Above all, Sitaram Rowjee was to be removed to a castle in Surat by requesting Futteh Sing and he was to be told that if his guilt in the murder of the Shastry be proved he would be handed over to the Baroda Government.

From I. R. CARNAC.

To F. WARDEN.

13th Aug. 1815.

I have the honor to enclose translated extracts from Native letters which have been furnished me by persons receiving them. I am not aware that they require any remark, except that every vigilance is observed at Baroda to meet any exigency and that Sitaram is carefully watched by the guard of this Government.

I am desired by Futteh Sing to forward to Bombay, the accompanying translated extracts of a letter from Poona. The communications which His Highness receives seem to confirm him in his first impressions regarding the murder of the Shastry. If the statement adverted to in the enclosure has actually been made to the Poona Residency, it will allow great suspicion of the objects for such a preposterous account as the Shastry with a few unarmed attendants being taken for His Highness the Paishwa. The facility which the assassins had in retiring from the town of Punderpoor surrounded by the guards of the Paishwa, and where no murder has so far been witnessed on the meanest people or others who resorted to pilgrimage are strong denotements, which I presume ought to be elucidated, under the desire we have so solemnly avowed of tracing the assassins directly and indirectly of the Guycowar Minister accredited under British guarantee, to the Court of Poona.

Translated Extract of a Letter from Krishnajee Luximum Karcoon to the Jumboosee Turnees to Kaikooba Karcoon in Baroda dated Shravan Shood 3rd at noon (9th Aug.).

Whatever you have of mine take care of it, for this reason. News has arrived that Gungadhar Shastry has been murdered at Punderpoor, I therefore write to you to dispose of them carefully. It appears to me that the administration will revert to the Joona Mundut (meaning Sitaram). Show this letter to no one.

P.S.—Send my things with a party to Jumboosee, and I will first discharge what is due, and then take them. Imme-

diately you see this letter do this business and do you be on the alert.

The news is by letter.

A letter to the above effect has been received by Hurree Chucktee from his Agent at Jumboosee with this addition, that Sitaram's name is inserted as received with the situation of Dewan.

Extract of a letter from Bapoo Myral to Baba Mahratta and Eshwunt Row Dada dated 7th Ashurvud corresponding with the 28th of July 1815.

People here confidently assert that Danglia and others caused the act to be committed. Hurrybha sent a message to the Residency that the Punchees conceiving the Shastry to be the Paishwa assassinated him. And in the town this report is spread abroad and he has also informed the other respectable personages. In Punderpoor prohibitions existed against the admission of armed men and 7 or 8 Carnatic men armed committed this deed and with drawn swords dispersed from different gates in the Town without any molestation.

From these circumstances what inference is to be drawn? Mr. Elphinstone is coming and then what is to be done will be seen. Make this known to Captain Carnac privately and he will reflect and according to his orders we will act. Let not this become known.

No. 12. *Dispatch from the Resident at Baroda regarding the doings of Seetaram and the intrigues in his favour at the Court of Baroda.*

From FRANCIS WARDEN, Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

To M. ELPHINSTONE, Resident at Poona.

6th September 1815.

I am instructed by the Right Honourable Governor in Council to transmit for your information the accompanying

copy of a dispatch from the Resident at Baroda dated the 29th ultimo, conveying intelligence of the threatening aspect of affairs at Baroda, and also with a copy of my reply under this date.

From J. R. CARNAC.

To FRANCIS WARDEN.

29th August 1815.

I have the honour to submit for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, transcript of further intelligence from the camp of Bappoo Ragoonath.

Soon after Seetaram had obtained accounts from a party of dragoons being about to reach the station, he sent a message to me, through his Poojeic Brahmun, that he had written a letter to the Commander of the Dhar troops desiring him if he had any regard for his (Seetaram's) reputation, that he would retire fifty coss from the borders of Guzerat. A day or two subsequent to this communication, another was received through the same medium, stating that a second letter had been written to the above effect and would doubtlessly obtain attention. To these messages, I returned an ordinary expression of my satisfaction at orders having been dispatched to Bappoo Ragoonath to move from his present position.

The information now sent will prove that these communications have been of no avail, and it justifies a belief that Seetaram was aware of his influence over Bappoo Ragoonath, (who has been his servant from boyhood, and his family is now residing near Setaram's dwelling house or he would never have attempted to send orders).

These remarks are submitted in order to bring the attention of Government to the delusion which is practised, and the probability of such proceedings being suggested for sinister purposes.

I have now the honour to report that His Highness Futteh Sing and myself have obtained undoubted intelligence, that the rajah has written a letter, not yet despatched to Bundojee at Poona, the Agent of Seetaram, acknowledging the re-

ceipt of his letter and desiring him to make the arrangements speedily. We conclude, that these arrangements allude to Seetaram's restoration to power, by any means an object which has been so assiduously pursued at Poona by Bundojee; and for the consummation of it, there is reason to suspect the Shastry has been murdered.

I am now in hopes of being able, with the assistance of Futteh Sing, to intercept the letter above mentioned, in which case it will be submitted to Government; in the interim, however, the Right Honourable the Governor in Council may be satisfied of the fact of such a letter having been prepared, and it will be less astonishing that such doings are practised, when it is known that letters were surreptitiously obtained from the same quarter on a former occasion.

I am concerned to notice, that although Seetaram is in confinement to his house, his partizans have not been idle in disseminating opinions calculated to awe people into an inclination to his interest. Bundojee is reported to be carrying the object with the Paishwa since the Shastry was removed by assassination, and it has even been imprudently stated, that Seetaram does not want the aid of powerful English friends at the Residency when a fair opportunity is presented for the exertion of their influence.

However preposterous such sentiments must appear to those persons acquainted with the rectitude of the British Government, a combination of circumstances of the nature operating now will stagger the minds of the men of more intelligence that are to be found in a Native Government accustomed to the sway of individuals only, they look with apprehension and doubt at agents (?) and appearances. Seetaram's friends have certainly been inattentive to the influence of (?) propensities.

....[4] Troops to the borders of Guzerat are known to be under the direction of Seetaram. Added to no knowledge of proceedings subsequent to the atrocious murder of the Shastry, many respectable persons from a natural bias to their future interest hold back from an issue to such forebodings,

4. The former part of the paragraph was torn and hence missing.

while those who may be termed Seetaram's party look with modesty to a return of his prodigal administration, among whom many of the ladies of the Guycowar's family may be numbered, especially Tucketbye and Gyenabye, the latter the same person who provided Bhugwunt Row Guycowaur with the means of going to Poona, are raising their best endeavours to work a revolution in his favour ....

Until I may be honored with instructions, it is my intention to act on the principles expressed in my letter dated the 23rd of the present month.

Translated Extract of a Letter from Bapoo Myraul to Eshwunt Row Baba.

Bundojee has written to Seetaram saying "that the business here is" completed, and "do you without fail repair to the place and make the Poona mundul's arrangement, and commence the duties of Dewan, and write me an answer, and instructions to the Detachment there, as the Sircar is of your side, they will be managed." I am daily expecting to hear of your having exercised the duties.

A letter to Taktia has been sent desiring him to afford aid. Bappoo Myral observes that the Rajah's character is well known and that Futteh Sing cannot any way be concerned in this though aid may be given by Takutbaee, yet by the aid of the English Sirkar this will not take place. Those people (i.e. Bundojee and Bhuyont Row Guycowar) assert that Futteh Sing is favourable, and the people at Poona may believe it. But time will show that it is not true. Three days back two Guzeratee Brahmins having received 50 Rupees hire came here with two letters, one in the Dukanee, and the other in the Persian language, and they delivered them to Bundojee, and he gave them yesterday an answer. On their going away, they met some of their own caste, in the course of conversation mentioned that they have brought a letter from Meer Saheb and Seetaram to Bondojee, and we are now returning with an answer. Bapoo writes that this may be true about Seetaram's letter reporting Meer Saheb. God knows I write what I hear.

munications which had been received would be that nothing could be done without a written order from the Paishwa, on receipt of which however the Maharajah would act in a suitable manner." Sindeah has appeared perfectly satisfied with his advice.

The Ministers are generally said to have recommended that this Government should remain quiet, and avoid committing itself by anything which would involve the Maharajah in discussions of a disagreeable nature with the British Government.

It may here be proper to state that arrangements had been projected respecting some of the Chiefs of distant provinces from which the state derives but little advantage. The serious agitation of this question would doubtless produce embarrassing circumstances. It is said that the ministers with a view to conciliation in all quarters have now recommended the postponement of this point as well as of discussions liable to irritate the Pindaries, many of whom are much dissatisfied, until the result of the present occurrences at Poona be ascertained.

Khooshall Kooer has marched from the Bopaul territory towards the Nerbundda. The general belief at this Durbar is that he has moved for the purpose of taking advantage of any disturbances which may arise at Poona by which a favourable opportunity may open for a predatory expedition to the southward.

The newspapers from Holkur's camp mention that Khandoo Punt, Holkur's Vakeel at Poona, writes particularly on the present aspect of affairs at that Capital stating that words were so high between the British Government and that of the Paishwa that there was every likelihood of hostilities ensuing, that both parties were assembling troops and that the Paishwa would call on Holkur and Sindeah for their services.

A body of troops belonging to Ameer Khann, under Loll Sing have invaded Ajmere, and by the last accounts were encamped near Pakur. The reports received state that they are committing great mischief in that district. The Durbar is adopting measures for their expulsion.

No. 14. *Letter appreciating the ability of Mr. Elphinstone and laying down a course for his future conduct with the Peshwa.*

From J. ADAMS, Secretary to the Government of India.

To the Honourable M. ELPHINSTONE, Resident at Poona.

10th September, 1815.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch to the Governor-General of the 16th ultimo, reporting the result of your enquiry into the circumstances of Gungadhar Shastry's murder, and the measures adopted by you under the conviction of Trimbukjee Danglia being the author of that atrocious act, and detailing the other events and transactions connected with that unfortunate affair.

The Governor-General directs me to convey to you the expression of his unqualified approbation of the spirit, energy, decision and judgment which have distinguished your conduct in the delicate and embarrassing circumstances described in your dispatch. It is the firm persuasion of His Lordship that if this affair be brought to a favourable issue, (as His Lordship sees confident ground to hope from the manner in which you have taken up the question), the satisfactory result will be mainly attributable to the promptitude, ability and firmness of your proceedings.

The Governor-General fully concurs in the propriety of your determination not to delay the demand of an enquiry into the circumstances of the Shastry's murder, nor the adoption of the measures which might become necessary to support that demand, or to supply the defect of enquiry on the part of the Paishwa's Government and the justice and wisdom of the grounds on which that resolution was taken by you appear to His Lordship to be incontrovertible.

Any delay in that indispensable proceeding, beyond what the nature of the case itself required, or any attempt on our part to dissemble our just abhorrence and indignation at a crime of such an atrocious nature, deeply affecting the honor and interests of the British Government, would have been as ineffectual for the attainment of the proposed object, as unworthy of our character and injurious to our name. All the

consequences predicted by you as resulting from delay must have been without any compensatory benefit, while on the other hand the advantage of seizing the moment for demanding justice when the public voice was with us, and the general posture of affairs presented peculiar facilities for the execution of the plan which it might become necessary to adopt, was incalculable. These practical advantages would have been lost by delay while our national reputation must have suffered in proportion as our apparent laxity would have afforded room for suspicion that we were negligent or indifferent, concerning an event no less shocking in its nature than striking directly at our honor and character.

Your immediate demand on the Paishwa, therefore, for enquiry into the circumstances of the murder, with a view to detection and punishment of the perpetrators, was a measure of clear and indisputable propriety, and the subsequent specific demand for the arrest of Trimbukjee, Bugwunt Row and Govind Row Bundojee founded on the facts within your knowledge, became under the total neglect of any enquiry on the part of the Paishwa's Government, a measure of indispensable duty. The tenor of your written address to the Paishwa and the mode adopted by you conveying it to His Highness when a personal meeting was unattainable, are entirely approved. That paper exhibits a just and forcible representation of the guilt of Trimbukjee and of the imperative obligation on His Highness to adopt the procedure urged by you as indispensable for rendering from himself, and his Government the imputation which must otherwise attach to him of participation in Trimbukjee's crime, and of the irretrievable embarrassments into which he must plunge himself by a vain effort to screen his profligate favourite from the consequences of his atrocity. A less explicit and unreserved declaration of your opinion, while it would have weakened the effect of the proceeding and compromised our reputation, would have been fruitless with reference to the conciliation of either the Paishwa or Trimbukjee himself. It is plain that however free the Paishwa may be from guilt, his blind attachment to Trimbukjee would induce him to employ at least every means, consistent with his own safety, to avert from his favourite the disgrace and punishment due to his crimes. It was even probable that in pursuit of this object the

Paishwa might risk a rupture with the British Government, the prospect of which is inevitable in that course, it became necessary therefore to bring before him in a way not to be misunderstood. On the other hand the Paishwa could not have remained ignorant of our conviction of Trimbukjee's guilt and he would only have been able to reconcile that conviction with our forbearance from declaring it and demanding the punishment of Trimbukjee by ascribing to us motives, the suspicion of which would be alike injurious to our honour and interests, as involved in the issue of the present affair, and fatal to the success of our future measures at the Court of Poona.

With regard to Trimbukjee it is unreasonable to suppose that we should gain him by any affected blindness to his participation in the murder, even if our credit and just feelings would permit us to dissemble our belief and abhorrence of his guilt. He would infallibly ascribe our forbearance to conscious inability to pursue those measures which he must know our natural feelings and clear policy would dictate while his animosity would be sharpened by his knowledge of our internal conviction of his atrocity and he would thus be encouraged to undertake measures more directly aimed against ourselves.

In the decided and manly course adopted by you on this occasion therefore, His Lordship recognises the characteristic merits of your public conduct which have in no instance during the period of your mission been more conspicuously displayed than in the present crisis.

There are reasons of a more general nature for adopting the direct line of accusing Trimbukjee and consequently demanding his arrest and exclusion from the administration. The view which you have taken of Trimbukjee's character and conduct and of political principles, founded on the experience of his past administration justifies the most unfavourable construction of his proceedings and designs, and leaves no room to doubt that his turbulence, violence and total inability to comprehend the true principles of the alliance would at a very early period have produced a crisis of affairs replete with embarrassments and dangers. Independently, therefore, of the demand of our justice and honor for the adoption of the procedure which the undisguised guilt of Trimbukjee loudly calls for, our political interests as involved in the stability and effi-

cient operation of the alliance with the Paishwa urge the expediency of seizing the opportunity now afforded of separating the cause of Trimbukjee from that of his Master, in order to divert the ruinous consequences of his continued exercise of the powers of the state of Poona, and in securing our own interests to rescue the Paishwa from the baneful ascendancy of a favourite whose profligate and desperate counsels must inevitably involve His Highness in the most serious calamities. These considerations strongly support the justice and expediency of your procedure, and would even excluding the contemplation of the present case justify a demand for the removal of Trimbukjee from the Paishwa's Councils, and powerfully combine with the other causes which urge the adoption of the course we are now pursuing.

In every point of view, therefore, the resolution adopted by you was that which justice, policy and a regard for national reputation equally prescribed; and it has been carried into effect in a manner no less honorable to your character than becoming to the dignity of the Government which you represent.

The precautions adopted by you of placing the Brigade at Poona and the British Residency in condition of security against any desperate attempt which Trimbukjee might meditate; your measures for securing the safety and allaying the fears of the Baroda Mission; for tranquillizing the public mind and restoring the confidence of the Paishwa himself; and for placing the essential interests of the two states beyond the reach of hazard by the recall to Seroor of the Subsidiary Force, without any parade which could produce observation or awaken disquietude, are deemed by the Governor-General proofs of your correct judgment, sound discretion and just and accurate conception of the real character of the recent transactions; a view so consonant to true policy demands His Lordship's unqualified commendation.

On a view of all your proceedings and the principles by which they have been regulated, and on comparing them with the tenor of the instructions communicated to you in my dispatch of 15th ultimo, His Lordship has the satisfaction to reflect that the continuity of your proceedings with His Lordship's views and wishes is such as to render unnecessary any additional instructions for the regulation of your future con-

duct. No case, as far as His Lordship can discern, is likely to arise, in which the application to the circumstances of the moment of the general principles .... and those which have hitherto governed your conduct will not readily furnish a rule for your guidance such as you will be able to act upon with the confidence of securing the sanction of the Governor-General.

There is one point only to which it may be proper to advert more specially. You will probably infer from the tenor of the instructions of the 15th ultimo, the wish of the Governor-General that you should proceed to pronounce finally on the guilt of Trimbukjee Danglia and those of his accomplices against whom proof may have been obtained, calling on His Highness the Paishwa to inflict on them the punishment due to their crime. His Lordship is far from disapproving of your having deferred any proceedings of that nature until the receipt of instructions from hence. If you should not already, under the authority conveyed in my dispatch of the 15th ultimo, have proceeded to demand the punishment of Trimbukjee and his convicted accomplices, the Governor-General desires that you should do so on the receipt of this dispatch. You will observe that His Lordship considers the guilt of Trimbukjee to be so firmly established by prominent evidence which he has not even attempted to rebut as to leave no necessity for further enquiry. At the same time if with a view to the satisfaction of the public mind, and a further examination and enquiry appear to be called for, they may be entered on. The mode of proceeding in the case must be regulated by your discretion. The more nearly it is assimilated to the form of proceeding in use among the Mahrattas, so long as the ends of public justice are not compromised, the more satisfactory it will probably be with reference to its proposed object. But under the unalterable conviction founded on incontrovertible circumstantial evidence, which His Lordship entertains of the criminality of Trimbukjee, he will not suffer a deference for forms to impede the course of substantial justice ; and if any attempt be made to save Trimbukjee by taking advantage of the openings which such a course of proceedings may present, His Lordship relies on your vigilance and firmness to detect and frustrate the design. You are already in possession of His Lordship's senti-

ments respecting the measure of punishment to be inflicted on Trimbukjee if regard for the Paishwa's feelings shall operate to spare his life, His Lordship would scarcely think it safe in that event that Trimbukjee should be left in the custody of the Paishwa's officers but on this point your satisfaction with respect to his personal security would constitute that of His Lordship. The most expedient plan, however, would be to remove him to the Hon'ble Company's territories, unless there be some objection to that measure not immediately within His Lordship's contemplation.

With respect to Bugwunt Row Guycowar and Govind Row Bundojee they must under any circumstances be removed from Poona and retained in close custody either in territories of the Hon'ble Company, or of the Guycowar whose subjects they are. Their implication in the guilt of the Shastry's murder rests for the present only on suspicion and presumption tho' both strong in their degree; and the ultimate disposal of their persons will be decided by the result of the enquiry into their supposed share in that transaction. The confinement of their persons will, however, be indispensable as a matter of precaution under any issue of that enquiry and their former conduct and intrigues, and their undisguised hostility to the Guycowar Government abundantly warrant the measure. On the subject of these two persons you will probably think it proper to correspond with the Government of Bombay.

The Governor-General is not prepared to give any orders relative to the subordinate instruments of the assassination further than that every effort should be made to discover them with a view to their conviction and punishment.[5]

The Governor-General has purposely excluded from his consideration of the case any reference to the possible personal criminality of the Paishwa. It is very satisfactory to His Lordship to find that notwithstanding some circumstances of a doubtful nature, you have discovered no ground for charging His Highness with such an atrocity, while your knowledge of his character leads you to reject the suspicion. It is manifestly desirable in every point of view to avoid any indication of a

5. Elphinstone was requested to proceed with the trials entirely on his own initiative or to reserve the case for the orders of the Governor-General in Council.

belief so injurious to the Paishwa and to avoid pushing an enquiry which were it to terminate in the establishment of his guilt, would not tend to the furtherance of the ends of justice. His Lordship, therefore, highly commends the prudence and caution observed by you with relation to this branch of the affair.

A copy of this dispatch will be transmitted to the Government of Bombay as well as to the Residents at the Courts of the Nizam, the Rajah of Nagpore and Dowlut Row Scindia.

No. 15. *Letter to the Resident at Baroda to keep the Raja in restraint and to confine any person who may assist him in his correspondence with Bhugwant Row and Seetaram.*

From F. WARDEN, Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

To Capt. I. R. CARNAC, Resident at Baroda.

11th September, 1815.

I am instructed to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch dated the 30th of the last month[6] regarding the letter which had been obtained from Anund Row Guycowar addressed to Govind Row Bundojee, and to acquaint you that while Anund Row is allowed to exercise authorities of this nature without the knowledge of Futteh Sing, it will be impossible for His Highness to carry on the duties of the state or to preserve its relation with the British Government, and that seeing the dangers to be apprehended from the further exercise of such powers the Governor in Council has felt it his duty to state to the Governor-General his opinion of the necessity of placing the Raja under positive restraint, and of preventing Tuckeet Bye and those by whom his recent proceedings have been influenced from approaching him.

Until this Government has been furnished with the commands of the Governor-General on these suggestions, it will be encumbent on you to concert such measures with Futteh Singh as may preclude the possibility of Anund Row's continuing his

6. See the accompanying letter of 30th August.

communications with Seetaram or with Govind Row Bundojee and Bhugwant Row Guycowar at Poona, and for placing in confinement any persons who may be found assisting in the maintenance of the correspondence between them.

From I. R. CARNAC.

To F. WARDEN.

30th August 1815.

In the 5th paragraph of my letter dated yesterday, I had the honor to apprize you for the information of Government that intelligence had been obtained of the Rajah having written a letter to Govind Row Bundojee at Poona.

This letter has been conveyed into the hands of Futteh Sing who having opened and pursued it, requested me to receive charge of it, and in the course of this day to see the Rajah with the view of ascertaining the anterior proceedings of Bundoojee, and the contents of the letter mentioned to have been received from this man in the Rajah's communications.

Although I was a considerable time with the Rajah, my endeavours have not succeeded in acquiring any satisfactory information. He had been put on his guard by his favors to Lady Tucketbye and all that I could collect consisted in his having communication with Seeteram through, the medium of the other persons. I beg leave to enclose copy and translation of the Rajah's letter before mentioned.

The accompanying paper will convey further information of the force under Bapoo Ragoonath. The rumour of today states this commander to have moved in the direction of Lunawara and if it proves correct a body of Guycowar force will watch his motions, keeping within the limits of this Government.

Translation of a letter from His Highness Anund Row Guycowar Sena Khaskhyle Sumshere Behader to Govind Row Bundoojee dated Rumzan 21st 1230.

You have been absent from Veishackvud 12th last to this period and in the names of your forefathers or ancestors and have conducted all affairs consistently with your word and agreement and to this time dependence is placed in you. Your

letter of the 7th Shravan Sood has been received. Bundoojee, you are faithful to the Sircar, you are acquainted with the state of affairs here and [illegible] placed in you. You are observed to be of a good disposition and in every [illegible] confidence.

What signifies common report ; we put trust in you ; others are of our house ; but you and Seetaram are the safeguards and preservers of our personal safety, therefore what matters the intentions of others ? You have seen the mode of management here ; and when you have performed your duty, all will be known to you. (*There is something mysterious in the application of the following sentence.*) At the time of Tuvang[7] departure I heard different kinds of news from Meyral Bhow's party, but you are there in time and did what was very right, of this your heart and mine are witness. Shravan Sood 3rd or 4th a pair of Cossids were sent ; do you show letter to Gokla, and Ramchunder Bapoo etc. and make them acquainted with the circumstance ; but you are the first. Write an answer to this very privately. Bundojee we are very poor at present, but when you come every thing will be settled. (Part of the following lines written in the Rajah's own hand cannot be made out.) There are plenty of friends here—therefore continue to do everything from your heart—the whole mundal have confidence in you ; understand.

No. 16. *Letter communicating the reluctance of the Peshwa to withdraw his protection of Trimbakji, and approving of the suspension of the Cutch expedition by the Bombay Government.*

From I. ADAMS, Secretary to the Governor-General.

To M. ELPHINSTONE, Resident at Poona.

20 September 1815

I am directed by the Governor-General to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatches .... communicating the detail of

7. "The sentence appears to me" wrote Carnac, "to apply to the Shastry who had long served the British Government and by his enemies was looked upon as having betrayed his countrymen."

further events and transactions at Poona connected with the demand made by you for the arrest of Trimbukjee Dainglia, and the other individuals suspected of being accomplices in the murder of Shastry.

The Governor-General perceives with concern the reluctance of the Paishwa to withdraw his protection from Trimbukjee, lent for reasons already known to you, that circumstance has not excited His Lordship's surprise, nor has it in any respect occasioned an alteration in His Lordship's view of the case as communicated to you in my late dispatch.

The Governor-General is disposed to indulge a favorable anticipation of the Paishwa's ultimate decision from the time which has been afforded to His Highness to reflect on the perilous consequences of a continued support of Trimbukjee. Whatever it may be His Highness's final decision however is not to be expected that Trimbukjee possessing as he does the means of resistance, will quietly submit to the disgrace and punishment which await him, and the most favorable, as well as the most probable issue of this affair contemplated by the Governor-General is the escape of Trimbukjee followed by an attempt to create disturbance in the country, and to take his chance of a successful opposition to our arms and perhaps his ultimate flight to the territories of a foreign State.

Under this impression His Lordship views with great satisfaction the state of preparation in which we stand for pursuing Trimbukjee with vigor and effect and for dispersing and destroying the force which he may collect.

The presence in Seroor of the Poona Subsidiary Force on its actual augmented scale, and the liberation from other urgent service of Colonel Doveton's force by the happy result of the late discussions at Hyderabad, combined with the judicious postponement by the Government of Bombay of the projected expedition to Cutch, and the consequent additional disposable force thus obtained, leave to His Lordship no room for doubt as to the early suppression of an insurrection which may be exerted by Trimbukjee.

With regard to the measures and proceedings adopted by you, as reported in the dispatches now acknowledged, His Lordship has nothing to add to the instructions already transmitted to you, excepting the renewed expression of his appro-

bation of your conduct, and of his confidence of the successful issue of this unfortunate affair, under your able, judicious and energetic management.

No. 17. *Intimating that the Peshwa has asked the Raja of Nagpur and the Pindharis for help.*

From Robert JENKINS, Resident at Nagpore.

To M. ELPHINSTONE, Resident at Poona.

22nd Sept. 1815.

I deem it proper to mention a piece of intelligence which I have obtained from a secret source, that a letter was lately received by this Durbar, from Narrain Row Wide, mentioning that in the present state of affairs at Poonah, the assistance of a body of the Rajah's troops would be of use to His Highness the Paishwa ; and that, in consequence, the Rajah had sent two persons, by name Raojee Purseram and Ramjee More to ascertain the Paishwa's real views and wishes before he returned an answer to the communication in question. The same intelligence has reached me through a separate channel, as far as relates to the request of assistance on the part of the Paishwa.

There is no doubt, that the two persons mentioned, have lately left Nagpore, the latter ostensibly on his way to Hyderabad ; and that they have both arrived at Bapim, where by the last report they still were. Yeswunt Rao also has mentioned that Raojee Purseram was going on a secret mission somewhere, and he hinted to Poonah ; but as this person has been frequently employed by the Rajah on missions for the purpose of procuring intelligence, his present may be the same and no other. Another person has however, been sent off to Poonah by the Rajah, since the supposed receipt of the communication in question, by name Jungoo Pundit, who belongs to the household of Narrain Rao Wide. There is besides a report, but it is more vague and public one, that a carcoon named Rughoo and two hoojras are on their way from Poonah, sent by His Highness the Paishwa to call upon the rajah for his quota of troops.

Ballajee Koonjar, who is still at Jubbelpore, is also reported to have opened a communication with the Pindarries by sending carcoons to each of the principal parties and the gene-

ral interpretation given to it is, that the services of those freebooters are wanted by the Paishwa.

I mention these reports because with regard to the circumstance of the Paishwa's request of assistance, I have reason to think the principal source of my intelligence worthy of some credit, besides that it agrees with your information of the Paishwa entertaining an intention of demanding aid from other powers, and with the reports continued in Hindoostan Akhbar's particularly in those from Holkar's Durbar, of the Paishwa having called upon Scindia and Holkar for theirs ; and because with regard to other reports, although of less direct bearing upon the question of the hostile designs of the Paishwa, they may perhaps furnish you with the (?) of verifying some of your own accounts, as well as serve in some degree to direct your enquiries into the subject of the intercourse certainly subsisting between this Durbar and that of Poonah, through Narrain Rao Wide.

I think it right to mention that Ronshin Beg, a chief in the service of Holkar, is now encamped on the North bank of the Nerbudda near Gungaisree with a force of infantry and cavalry said to amount to five or six thousand men, including a body of Seetao's Pindarries, and with twelve guns. He threatens daily to cross the Nerbudda by boats which are collecting, and has called upon the Rajah's officers to evacuate Seonee and Hoomaghbad. In consequence the Rajah's forces at Shapoor, and Sirunnugur are ordered to move in that direction.

No. 18. *Reporting on the negotiations of the Peshwa with Holkar, Meer Khan and the Pindharis against the British Government.*

From C. T. METCALFE, Resident at Delhi.
To John ADAMS, Secretary to the Government of India.

[8]*23rd September 1815.*

It is evident that the ministers of Poona, either with or without the Paishwa's sanction are intriguing with the court of Holkar.

8. This letter was forwarded to Elphinstone by Metcalf.

Intelligence has already been submitted to you indicative of that circumstance.

Since that time the arrival of communications from 'Khundoojee, Holkar's Agent at Poona, the transmission of copies to Meer Khan, the receipt of his replies and the perusal of all these communications in private, have been repeatedly alluded to.

My last communication from Holkar's Court mentions the arrival of a letter from Khundoojee stating that displeasure exists between the Paishwa and the English, and that the Paishwa has desired him (Khundoojee) to write privately to his Master (Holkar) to desire him to establish a good understanding with Meer Khan and the Pindarees.

No. 19. *Letter revealing the capture of Trimbakji and measures proposed to keep his person secure.*

From F. WARDEN, Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

To M. ELPHINSTONE, Resident at Poona.

23rd September 1815.

I am instructed by the Right Honorable the Governor in Council to transmit for your information....a letter from the officer commanding at Tannah .... reporting the measures he proposed to adopt for the security of Trimbakji Danglia within the Fort of Tannah.

No. 20. *Letter from the Resident at Baroda intimating that Holkar might attack the British.*

From F. WARDEN, Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

To M. ELPHINSTONE, Resident at Poona.

23rd September 1815.

I have the honor to transmit for your information the accompanying copy of a letter from the Resident at Baroda,

reporting that His Highness Futteh Sing had apprized him of his having received intelligence from his father-in-law Mundoojee Dhumderra regarding the assemblage of troops by orders of Holkar with the supposed object of forming in a confederacy against the British Government.

I have also the honor to forward a copy of the reply which has this day been returned to Captain Carnac.

From Captain I. R. CARNAC.

To Francis WARDEN.

12th September, 1815.

I request you will inform the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, that at an interview last night with Futteh Sinh, His Highness told me that he had in course of the day received a letter from His father-in-law Mundoojee Dhumderra who is in the service of Holkar, that his master had ordered the whole of his troops to assemble for some enterprise which was contemplated. Dhumderra requested under these circumstances, Futteh Singh would protect any of his (Dhumderra's) relations who might be at Baroda in consequence of their connection by marriage with His Highness.

After these observations Futteh Sing remarked that he conceived a hostile Confederacy was meditated against the English Government. If he was correct in his impression he added that he was ready to take the field in person with a large body of troops, which he would raise to co-operate with the British requesting that I would take an opportunity of letting this be known to the Government of Bombay and the Right Honorable the Governor-General.

From Francis WARDEN.

To Captain I. R. CARNAC.

23rd September 1815.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter .... reporting the communication .... and to acquaint you that the Right Honorable the Governor in Council views with great satisfaction the proof which has thus been afforded of His Highness's attachment to the British Government and of his

desire to support its existing connection with the Baroda State.

You will be pleased to apprize Futteh Sinh that the Governor in Council will not fail to make known to His excellency the Governor-General the sentiments expressed by His Highness on the present occasion, although from the recent amicable termination of the discussions at Poona it does not appear probable that it will become necessary to avail ourselves of the advantages which might otherwise have resulted from His Highness's prompt co-operation.

No. 21.- *Informing that two of the Peshwa's attendants were sent with Bhagwantrao Gaikwar and Govindrao Bundoji to Baroda..*

From M. ELPHINSTONE, Resident at Poona.

To Francis WARDEN, Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

2nd October 1815.

I have had the honour to receive your letter of the 29th September.

No express conditions were entered into regarding Bugwunt Row Guycowar and Govind Row Bundoojee, but I expressed my belief to the Paishwa's Ministers that their lives would be spared.

Two of the Paishwa's attendants of the class called Hoojra have been sent with these persons to accompany them to Baroda. They are furnished with a letter to the Guycowar which was read to me and merely mentioned their being dispatched to Baroda. Bapu Myraul suggests that the Hoojras should not be allowed to remain long at Baroda but should immediately be introduced and dismissed without delay. He also suggests the propriety of keeping them at some place where they would not have much opportunity of intriguing with the people of this town and where their proceedings would be closely observed.

No. 22. *Copy of a dispatch from the Resident at Baroda containing the Gaikwar's account to prove the Peshwa's part in the murder of Gangadhar Shastri.*

From F. WARDEN, Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

To M. ELPHINSTONE, Resident at Poona.

11th October 1815.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 5th of this month enclosing a copy of one of the same date addressed to Mr. Secretary Adams and to submit to you the copy of a dispatch from the Resident at Baroda dated the 30th of last month, on the same subject.

In the present stage of the question now pending relative to the claims of the Paishwa upon the Guycowar, the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council deems it only necessary to apprize His Highness Futteh Sing that the expectations which His Highness appears to entertain have been referred to the consideration of His Excellency the Governor-General.

From I. R. CARNAC.

To F. WARDEN.

30th September 1815.

In pursuance of the orders communicated in your letter dated the 20th inst., I have apprized Futteh Sing in the interviews which took place yesterday of the great satisfaction the British Government has received from the conduct and professions of His Highness on the late unfavorable appearances with the Paishwa and the hopes we entertain of full satisfaction for the murder of Gungadhar Shastry.

This communication has led to a discussion of what His Highness considers to the reparation for the insult offered to the allied Government in the instance above noticed. He extolled the firmness which had been manifested in demanding satisfaction to the Baroda Government for the shameful disrespect of its guarantee.

While His Highness unburdened (?) this part of the subject, he said that it was not possible for him to divert his mind of the Paishwa's implication in the crime for the reasons I shall class under the following heads.

First. His Highness urges that it cannot be believed that the active minister of the Paishwa, his acknowledged favorite, should adventure to murder a public minister of a foreign power, negotiating under the guarantee of the British Government without the tacit sanction of his sovereign.

Secondly. That the Shastry was assassinated in the midst of the Paishwa's Court, and in the immediate neighbourhood of His Highness's residence.

Thirdly. That the Paishwa has posted guards two days previous to the murder around his Palace.

Fourthly. That after the murder the Paishwa increased precautions for his personal safety, instituted no enquiries on the accounts rendered to His Highness personally by Bappoo Chiplankur for the apprehension or knowledge of the perpetrators, detached a body of troops under Gokla to overawe the Guycowar Camp during the funeral of Gungadhar Shastry, and prohibited the ingress of the Guycowar people into the town of Punderpore.

Fifthly. That religious principle in the Paishwa did not avail in inducing an enquiry into the murder of a Brahmin, and one of the Paishwa's own Caste.

Sixthly. That the Paishwa desired the Shastry to bring only a small retinue from Poona, and on reaching Punderpore forbade the entrance of (?) men, except his own, into the town.

Seventhly. His Highness the Paishwa on his return to Poona took measures before unknown for the protection of his person.

Eighthly. That His Highness though urged by the Resident at Poona evaded inquiries into the murder and refused on the clearest evidence against Trimbakji to cause him to be confined preparatory to his arrest.

Ninthly. That the persons who gave evidence in writing for the proceedings immediately preceding the melancholy murder of the Shastry were threatened by the Paishwa's Minister, Sedashiv Mankeyswur and urged to prepare fresh statements, which would not implicate Trimbakji Danglia.

Tenthly. That the Paishwa from avowed animosity against the Shastry suddenly manifested but a short time before the murder of that minister, the utmost regard and consi-

deration, to the extent of a show of offering the sister of his wife in marriage to the Shastry's son.

Eleventhly. That His Highness secretly encouraged while professing attachment to the Shastry and a desire to bring his negotiations to the most honorable termination to all parties, the emissaries Bugwunt Row and Bundoojee, and that the latter was at Punderpore in His Highness's Court in a clandestine manner, at the time of the assassination of the Guycowar Minister.

Lastly. That the criminal Trimbakji Dainglia, has only been surrendered by the Paishwa in consequence of the decisive measures of the British Government, not by His Highness's good will but the dread by his further support of his favorite leading to the overthrow of His Highness's Government.

Under these circumstances Futteh Sing proceeded to say that the surrender of Trimbakji Dainglia though extremely honorable to the English could never be considered as any adequate satisfaction for the assassination of the Guycowar's confidential and most able public servant. His Highness described himself as impressed with profound sentiments of respect for the acts of the British power, and observed that his feelings generated an implicit reliance on its justice to the Guycowar State, if circumstances rendered it inexpedient to prosecute the investigation of the Paishwa's criminality on the strong presumption of guilt which the whole tenor of his conduct has produced.

His Highness adverted to the treacherous acts of the Poona State since the origin many years ago of its connection with the Guycowar setting forth the seizure of Damajee Guycowar in violation of the plighted faith of the Paishwa in person, and the consequent partition of territory in Guzerat which placed Ahmedabad in the hands of the Poona Government. The perjury committed on that memorable occasion led the Guycowar to assert the privilege rigidly exercised of saluting the Paishwa with the left hand and the late assassination of the minister justified the dissolution of any connection which such perjury had created.

Such were the sentiments and opinions repeatedly avowed by Futteh Sing, and which he pointedly expressed his wish to be made known to the British Government. His Highness

afterwards enumerated the conditions with which he would feel satisfied, or in the event of their entire rejection by the Paishwa, the Guycowar state solicits the countenance of the British Government in such events as might be produced from the footing on which the relations of the two states would consequently be placed. The conditions stated by Futteh Sing are comprized.

First. In the Paishwa's renunciation of all pecuniary claims on the Guycowar State including the past and present.

Secondly. That in lieu of the Guycowar's claim for Broach, the Talooka of Ahmedabad be surrendered to the Guycowar forever, or in the event of the British Government considering the demand unreasonable that the Paishwa from his possessions in the Guzerat to the Guycowar under the Bhanderry (?) of the East India Company at an equitable standard. This measure His Highness remarked was essential to the tranquillity of Guzerat which had been subverted from the hour of the Paishwa's resumption of his possessions.

In event of the Paishwa's compliance with these demands, the Guycowar is willing from its acknowledged allegiance to the Sahoo Rajah, to discharge the sum of five lacs of rupees for cloths of investiture on the advancement of a legitimate member of the Guycowar family to the Baroda Gadee, and the service of 1000 horse, whenever the Maratha Empire is engaged in any important enterprize.

His Highness concluded by telling me that in preferring the present demands his honour was involved in a superior degree to his interests. The Shastry's situation in the Guycowar's Government and moreover, his having been vested with unlimited powers in his mission to Poona required that his murder was marked by consequences consistent with the sacred obligation of safety to the public functionaries of Government. That it was incumbent to show the world the importance attached to the manner of the Shastry's death. This he submitted with becoming confidence to the justice and honor of the British Government relying on the full influence of those feelings excited by the atrocious act at Punderpore.

No. 23. *Observation on Bapu Mauraf's request to go to Baroda, and Elphinstone's desire to persuade Futteh Sing not to implicate the Peshwa in the murder of Shastri.*

From M. ELPHINSTONE, Resident at Poona.

To F. WARDEN, Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

20th October 1815.

Bappoo Myraul lately applied to me to authorize his departure for Baroda on the ground of his having received no letter from his Government indicative of approbation of his having consented to stay. On my pointing out to him that the time for such a measure was past since by delivering up Trimbuckjee, the Paishwa had left no grounds for a rupture and that he now ought to await the orders of his own court and the decision of the British Government on the new position of the Guycowar's negotiations. He consented to remain if I thought it necessary but he entreated me to announce to His Highness his intention of immediately departing and to consent as a great favour to his staying himself but sending off the Shastry's children and his own superfluous establishment if the Paishwa should earnestly desire such an arrangement. I declined making the communication but consented to send a message to which he at length concurred. The message was that Bappoo Myraul was uneasy at having no instructions from Baroda ever since he agreed to stay at Poona and that he was therefore anxious to return, that I was of opinion he ought to stay until he did receive orders and ought in the meantime send off the children of the Shastry and such other persons as he did not require, and that I would recommend the arrangement to Bappoo Myraul if His Highness desired it. His Highness after some delay declared his approbation of the arrangement and his desire that Bappoo Myraul should stay. Accordingly he now sent off the children and made arrangements for his permanent residence subject to the final orders of his Government. He expressed great anxiety for letters from his own Government finally sanctioning his proceedings.

I take this opportunity of acknowledging the receipt of your letter dated 11th October enclosing a dispatch from the

Resident at Baroda. Adverting to the arguments of His Highness Futteh Sing Row to prove the Paishwa's share in the murder of Shastry, I beg leave to observe that no possible advantage can arise from His Highness advancing such an accusation after satisfaction for the murder has been accepted on the principle of the Paishwa's innocence. I am led to point out this fact from an apprehension that His Highness Futteh Sing may be inclined to search for further proofs of the charge he has brought forward and may thus be led into enquiry that would produce bad consequences at Poona. He might for instance endeavour to obtain the desired proofs by examining Bugwunt Row and Bundojee on the subject of the Paishwa's participation in the offence of which they are suspected. The Resident at Baroda would probably be determined by the the tenor of my dispatches to resist such a proceeding on His Highness's part, but the adoption of it, if it came to the Paishwa's ears would have the strongest tendency to disturb his mind and destroy his confidence. I beg leave to suggest that such communications should be made to Futteh Sing Row as may prevent any indiscretion on his part.

No. 24. *Letter reporting the intrigues of Ballaji Koonjar at Nagpur on behalf of the Peshwa. Efforts to win over the Raja to the cause of the Peshwa. Intrigues with the Courts of Sindia and Holkar also related.*

From Robert JENKINS, Resident at Nagpur.
To I. ADAMS, Secretary to the Government.

30th October 1815.

My last address to the Governor-General No. 1, of the 10th instant, mentioned the arrival of Ballagee Koonjar at Nagpore and the communication which I had received respecting him from the Rajah. The public meeting between Ballagee Koonjar and His Highness, at which I was to have been present did not take place, owing to a sudden illness with which the Rajah was seized on the day of the Dusserah in consequence of which His Highness was not able to appear in the public in the usual manner. Ballagee Koonjar however

paid his private respects to the Rajah on that day. A few days afterwards, the Rajah proceeding to visit a person of some sanctity who was encamped without the city, passed the house at which Ballagee Koonjar was lodged, when, as had been concerted, that person made his appearance, and insisted upon the Rajah honoring him with a visit. His Highness complied a condescension which was considered to make up for the omission of the ceremony of estikbal (?). Nothing of business had yet passed.

On the 14th inst. Ballagee Koonjar paid his first public visit to the Durbar. He was received by the Rajah at the outward door of his new palace. After the more public matters of form and general conversation had been disposed of, Ballagee Koonjar commenced a speech to the following effect.

He said that his age and infirmities growing upon him, he had some time ago written an account of his situation to his master the Paishwa and his Ministers, requesting to be allowed to visit the country of his youth once more, to pay his last respects to His Highness and then to retire to Punderpore to pass the short remainder of his life in religious seclusion; that the Paishwa and his ministers had returned favorable answer to his petition, and this was the cause of his present touring; that he had at first thought of proceeding to Poona by the straight road of (?) but he had been deterred by its dangers and difficulties; that he had taken his last leave of Sindia and his ministers personally, and of Holkar by letter; that his illness increasing upon him on the road, had caused considerable delay in his motions; that he was not a little better and being doubtful whether his strength would permit him to finish all he had to say, he had committed it to paper; that he had now only to take his last leave of the Rajah whom he considered in place of the Paishwa, and to request His Highness to allow him to proceed with all practicable expedition to his final destination.

Having spoken so much with some difficulty, Ballagee Koonjar put a paper into the Rajah's hands which he desired might be read. This paper, besides the substance of what Koonjar had already said, contained the following matter:— that when it was resolved that Ballagee Koonjar should proceed by the route of Nagpur to Poonah, Sindia had desired

him to convey his most friendly greetings to the Rajah; to say that he lamented the different causes of discontent which had subsisted between them and particularly those which had been given to the Rajah, apparently on his part, although against his will. The points of the latter description were 1stly, the destruction of the Rajah's army at Eurra Cotta by Baptiste, Sindia apologised for this as an unauthorized proceeding of Baptiste, whom, as he was his best officer, he did not at present find it prudent to punish. The time however would come when he should be able to do everything which friendship dictated, to satisfy the Rajah on this head. 2ndly, the non-execution of Sindia's engagements with regard to Bhopaul, and the delay in liquidating a debt which he owed to the Rajah beyond the sum advanced for that country. With regard to Bhopaul, Sindia said that difficulties had occurred, which would not long exist, and his poverty prevented him from liquidating the debt; but that the Rajah should, in no long time, receive every satisfaction on both the points. 3rdly, the Pindarries—Sindia lamented that they were not sufficiently under his control, but hoped that he and the Rajah might agree upon measures which should put a stop to the evil. These subjects Sindia trusted the Rajah would not allow to rankle in his mind, and he hoped that the friendship so long subsisting between them would daily increase.

When this paper had been read, Ballagee Koonjar said, that determined as he was to retire altogether from public affairs, he had in fact no business to charge himself with this commission. Having done so however to please Sindia he begged to decline having anything more to do with it, and he requested that if His Highness intended to give any answer to Sindia he would do it through the Maharajah's Vakeel who was present. The Rajah said that he would take the paper into consideration.

A few days afterwards, the Rajah sent for Ballagee Koonjar. His Highness told him that he had considered the paper which he had given him, and as he had declined receiving His Highness's answer for Sindia, it should be delivered to the Vakeel; that he could not however avow saying that his discontent with Sindia's proceedings was not better founded, that his forbearance had been great, but how long, His Highness ask-

ed, is this forbearance to be required? The Rajah then told Ballagee Koonjar that as he had brought him this message from Sindia, he must request him to carry it on still further, viz. to convey it with his respects to the Paishwa, and to request His Highness to judge in this matter between him and Sindia, and to point out what was best for his interests. Ballagee Koonjar at first declined to undertake this commission, but at length said he would charge himself with it, but everything else concerning it, the Rajah must learn from his own Vakeels.

This is the substance of what passed in the two principal audiences granted by the Rajah to Ballagee Koonjar, and I have described it, as communicated to me with little variations in their accounts, both by Jeswant Rao and Narrain Pundit, who were present at the audiences. The former, as he told me yesterday communicated it with the permission of the Rajah, obtained by him with reference to the possible care of conversation occurring between us about Ballagee Koonjar, for whom the Rajah had desired Jeswant Rao to prepare me for the passport and chupprassee mentioned in my letter to Mr. Elphinstone of this date, a copy of which you will receive by this day's dawke.

The following I relate from equally good authority.

Some days ago, (I believe on the 26th) Ballagee Koonjar requested to have a private audience of the Rajah, at which he desired that no other person should be present. The Rajah at first demurred to this request, observing that it had never been his custom to listen to communications of any importance, but in the presence of one at least of his Ministers. His Highness however at length complied, and retired with Ballagee Koonjar into his Deoghar or private chapel, Naroba Chitnuwuse only being seated at some distance, but in sight. Ballagee Koonjar told the Rajah that he had commission both from Sindia and Holkar to assure the Paishwa that they were entirely at his devotion, not only with all their means and forces but with their lives; that they were only waiting to be called upon, and were ready at his command to conquer or die in his service. Ballagee Koonjar then asked the Rajah what he should say on His Highness's part to the Paishwa? Should he assure the Paishwa that His Highness was equally devoted as Sindia

and Holkar? The Rajah said that this state had always been in close union with, and obedience to the State of Poonah and that he was ever inclined to devote himself to the Paishwa's service; that many years had however elapsed since he had received any written communication from the Paishwa, without which he could not prudently bind himself to anything. That if Ballagee Koonjar could show him any credentials, or could procure him a letter from the Paishwa, pointing out what he should do, he was at the Paishwa's command. Ballagee Koonjar said that the Rajah should be satisfied on these points, and he did not expect His Highness to act without due authority. But he said that both Sindia and Holkar had bound themselves by oaths to act up to their assertions and he pressed the Rajah to do the same. The Rajah declined taking any oath, but repeated that he would do anything which the Paishwa by writing, or through Ballagee Koonjar duly accredited, might hereafter command. Naroba was now called in by the Rajah, and the substance of the conversation repeated to him.

Ballagee Koonjar has besides had several conferences with Naroba Chitunwuse, the substance of which though related to me in different ways seems plainly to have had a similar tendency with that above described. It is certainly the general belief both amongst the followers of Ballagee Koonjar and in this Durbar that he is proceeding to Poonah at the Paishwa's desire to resume his functions in the administration of that Government. He is however very infirm and old. The presents given him by the Rajah were very handsome, although His Highness is said to have declined sending an accredited person with him to Poonah as he desired, it is probable that such an agent will hereafter be dispatched. I have not heard whether my refusal of the passport will delay Ballagee Koonjar's journey, but I presume it will.

I shall forward a copy of this letter to the Residents at Poonah, Hyderabad, and with Daulat Rao Sindia as well as of my letter of this date to Mr. Elphinstone, to the two latter authorities.

No. 25. *Sanctioning charges on account of secret service for the months of August and September.*

From I. ADAMS, Secretary to the Government.

To M. ELPHINSTONE, Resident at Poona.

Fort William, 10th November 1815.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch of the 8th ultimo submitting an account of the secret service money expended in the months of August and September last, and to acquaint you in reply, that the charge of that account amounting to Rs. 11,081 has been sanctioned by the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council and will be passed in your public account.

No. 26. *Letter relating the efforts of Ballaji Koonjar to obtain a passport to Poona from the Resident at Nagpur. The Resident's effort to delay, and if possible not allow Ballaji to go to Poona.*

From R. JENKINS, Resident at Nagpore.

To I. ADAMS, Secretary to the Government.

4th December, 1815.

Since I acquainted the Durbar with the opposition that would be made to Ballagee Koonjar's journey to Poona, I have received private communications through two different channels, from that person, expressing a wish to visit me. Jeswunt Row was one of the channels and one of my news-writers in the city the other, but to neither did I think it necessary to return an answer.

The person employed by Ballagee Koonjar to get Jeswunt Row to sound me on this subject made many professions of his master's devotion to the interests of the British alliance at Poona ; asserted that Ballagee Koonjar had the Paishwa's written permission to return to his native country on account of his health, and hinted that although he had no views of meddling with public affairs, he should consider it as an act that would terminate his political career with honor if he could

restore confidence between the British Government and the Paishwa, appealing to his former actions as the test of the sincerity of his professions.

Juswunt Row further told me, in confidence, that he had endeavoured to draw from the agent, some account of his master's real views ; that the agent had asserted, that his real views were those he had mentioned but hinted that Ballagee Koonjar had observed in the Durbar other schemes of agitation, which appeared to him to be mad in the extreme, and to show little wisdom in the contrivers. The Agent said that Naroba Chitunwuse, who seemed at present to direct the Rajah's counsels, had talked of a general confederacy of the Mahratta Chiefs with the Paishwa at their head, and in which were to be united the Nizam, the Seiks, the Nabob of Lucknow, the Goorkhas, and other smaller states for the expulsion of the English from India ; that Ballagee Koonjar had censured such visions as impracticable and absurd and had strongly pointed out the folly of expecting to form a confederacy out of such discordant materials, and particularly of the Mahrattas anticipating success in their present reduced state, when they had so completely failed in the zenith of their power and prosperity.

The communication from Ballagee Koonjar through my news writer was in the same terms as that through Jeswunt Row, with the addition, that he arrived with the object of his taking Nagpore in his route to Poona instead of proceeding to Boorhanpore, to have been his desire to make himself acquainted with the real state and policy of this government as he had already done with regard to those of Sindia and Holkar. This part of his message, however, he desired my news writer to keep very secret, and mention it only to me.

Jeswunt Row has since told me that a dependant of Ballagee Koonjar had lately arrived from Poona, by name Jhengria ; that this person, according to what he had heard from the same agent, who had formerly visited him, pressed Ballagee Koonjar to make all haste to Poona ; and assured him that he was expected by the Paishwa who had collected a large army at Poona, and who was determined to maintain his independence and dignity and no longer to submit to be ruled as hitherto by the English.

Juswunt Row had before mentioned that the Rajah had received letters from one of his agents at Poona subsequent to the surrender as a matter of no consequence or at most a temporising sacrifice; and that it had produced no alteration in his greater views which the Rajah already knew and in which His Highness was expected to co-operate. Such an intimation, however, Jeswunt Row professed to consider as a mere attempt of the Agent to keep up his own consequence and that of his colleagues after it had become evident that the game was up.

I deem it proper to mention these communications, although, Jeswunt Row, having an obvious interest in rendering Naroba Chitunwuse odious to us, and being not only little confided in by the Rajah but have lately hinted at some plans in agitation against himself, he may have given a flowering (?) to part of his intelligence; but I cannot well doubt the substantial correctness of the whole. The mode in which Jeswunt Row states Ballagee Koonjar's agent to have answered his enquiry, might be intended to give the required information in an indirect manner, and it was natural that the Agent should flatter Jeswunt Row by talking of the incapacity of his competitor Naroba. My news writer, I presume, could have no motive to add anything to Ballagee Koonjar's message, though it is difficult to say why he should thus disclose the purpose of his visit to Nagpore, when he must have known that it would be more likely to injure than forward his object of being allowed to proceed to Poona.

Ballagee Koonjar has not, as far as I can learn received any orders from the Paishwa prohibiting his further advance or directing his return to Sindia's Camp. It is not likely, indeed, that if such orders had arrived, he would promulgate them; and he appears certainly not to have yet given up his intention of attempting to accomplish his journey. He now, I understand, talks of going in the first instance to Boorhanpore by a route which will carry him through the Rajah's and Sindia's country only, and he is said to have sent an agent to Baptiste, to secure himself protection from the Pindarries on his road. The Rajah has pressed me several times to give Ballagee Koonjar a passport to go to his Jagheer (stated to be somewhere in the Paishwa's territories) under an

assurance that he would not go to Poona, and His Highness professes to consider him as an expensive and consequently unwelcome guest. I have, of course replied and have warned the Rajah against sending any of his troops as an escort with Ballagee Koonjar if he attempts to proceed in the direction of Poona.

I shall forward a copy of this dispatch to the Resident at Poona.

SECTION II

THE CRISIS

From 6th January 1816
To 25th July 1817.

No. 28. *Sanctioning a grant of Rs. 500 per mensem to Balajpant Natu for procuring secret intelligence during the late discussions at Poona.*

From I. ADAMS, Secretary to the Government.

To M. ELPHINSTONE, Resident at Poona.

6th January, 1816.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch of the 2nd ultimo, reporting the service rendered to you by Ballajee Punt Nathoo in procuring secret intelligence during the late discussion at Poona and your promise to entertain him at the rate offered him by His Highness the Paishwa, namely 500 Rupees per mensem.

The Governor General in Council entirely approves the terms made by you to secure the benefit of Ballajee Punt Nathoo's services and is pleased to sanction the arrangement suggested by you of your continuing to charge the amount of his allowance under the Head of Intelligence. The sum will accordingly be passed in your accounts as a fixed charge during his life or until you shall recommend its discontinuance to him.

No. 28. *Detailing measures to be adopted in restraining the intrigues of Sitaram allowed to reside at his native place.*

From M. ELPHINSTONE, Resident at Poona.

To F. WARDEN, Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

20th January 1816.

The doubts expressed by the Right Hon'ble the Governor, respecting the efficacy of any securities to restrain the intrigues of Seetaram if allowed to reside at his native village appear to be well founded. His late intrigues were carried on when his person was in the power of the Gykwar Goverrment.

I cannot imagine that the fear of the consequences would deter him when in a situation that held out greater temptations to intrigue with less danger of detection.

The Gykwar Government would be more able to fulfil its engagements for Seetaram's good behaviour if he were confined in one of his own forts, or even at his house at Baroda than if he were at large in the territories of any foreign state, and no country appears so objectionable as the Paishwa's, especially if it be recollected that Seetaram's agents have always held out that they were employed by Futteh Sing Row. The removal of their Chief to the neighbourhood of Poona at the (?) of that Prince will be susceptible of an interpretation (?) any different from what His Highness probably intends.

No. 29. *Relating the unsatisfactory conduct of Futteh Sing Gaikwad and instructing Captain Carnac as to what he should do.*

From F. WARDEN, Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

To Capt. I. R. CARNAC, Resident at Baroda.

15th August, 1816.

I am pleased to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch[1] dated 27th of last month, submitting a report on the objectionable line of conduct which has been of late adopted by His Highness Futteh Sing Guicwar.

Under the information you have communicated on this subject the Governor in Council is of opinion that little expectation can be entertained of the Guicwar State deriving any advantage from His Highness retaining the management of public (The letter was torn). It therefore becomes a question whether since he has failed to fulfil his engagements on being vested with his present authority he should be continued in the exercise of that authority, which the Governor in Council is inclined to think will be inexpedient.

1. A very long letter of 27th July 1816 from Carnac is in the file but a greater portion of it is destroyed. The letter is a complaint against the late conduct and company of Futteh Sing of Baroda.

The Governor in Council will not, however, object to the further trial which you are desirous His Highness should be allowed if you can continue to carry on the public business with His Highness, and his intercourse with his late advisers can be prevented ; but he should be informed that unless he adopts a very different line of conduct from what he has lately practised his cessation from public business will be a desirable measure, and that the affairs of the Guicwar State will be placed in other hands. You will therefore report His Highness's further proceedings for the consideration of the Governor in Council.

I am on this occasion instructed to remark that you must see the necessity of bringing His Highness to an early decision in respect to the claims of His Highness the Paishwa, which is rendered the more urgent by the impatience recently manifested by the Paishwa to bring them to a speedy conclusion as expressed by Mr. Elphinstone in his late communications on this subject, and you will not fail to report your progress from time to time on making the arrangements best adapted for that purpose.

No. 30. *Secret intelligence regarding the escape of Trimbakji Danglia.*

From M. ELPHINSTONE, Resident at Poona.

To Francis WARDEN, Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

21st September, 1816.

I have the honor to transmit for your notice a copy of a letter[2] which I have this day addressed to the Judge and Magistrate of Salsette containing some secret intelligence that has reached me regarding Trimbakji Dainglia.

Extract from Intelligence.

Poona, 20th Sept.

Bhagajee Trimbakj's uncle, Biga Bheel and Hunmunta Ramosy took post in a Hill in the vicinity of Salsette with 200

2. Letter of 19th Sept. 1816 which is in a very bad condition (moth eaten and torn) gives the earliest information of the escape of Trimbakji Danglia and the preparations to capture him again.

men and lay there concealed for three days during which they expected Trimbakji when he joined them, and they all went together by the route of the Peepry Ghat to Trimbakji's Jageer (Memgaum near Sungumnere).

Trimbur Row Coordyeur is a Marratta bramin; he left this some time ago and was moving about the Concan in the vicinity of Cullian with 25 horse for the last month.

(Signed) J. BRIGGS.
September 21st, 1816.

Trimbakji has certainly gone up the Peepry Ghaut and among the Bheels in the hills.

(True extract)
(Signed) J. BRIGGS.

No. 31. *Intrigues between the Court of Poona and Baroda, and intelligence of the same given to the English by Wittoba Dewanji, the Gaikwar's Sirsuba.*

From Capt. I. R. CARNAC, Resident at Baroda.

To Francis WARDEN, Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

10th October 1816

I was yesterday favoured with Mr. Secretary Henderson's letter dated the 27th of last month enclosing a paper of intelligence from the Resident at Poona regarding the route taken by Trimbuckjee Danjlia after his escape from the Fort of Tannah. I have received no intelligence on this point beyond what the Hon'ble Mr. Elphinstone has rendered to Government and it reached me from Bappoo Meraul the Guycowar Vakeel at the Paishwa's Court. But accounts have been given me of His Highness the Paishwa's proceedings in Guzerat, which I have now the honor to submit for the information of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

On his way down to Baroda from Kathiawar, Wittobha Dewanjee the Guycowar's Sirsooba was pointedly urged to have

a meeting with the Paishwa's Sirsooba by a man in confidence and service of that officer. The Dewanjee had been intimate with this person for a number of years and his importunity to bring about an interview between him and his own superior, led to a belief that there was something important to disclose. The Dewanjee however thought it prudent to persist in declining to see the Sirsooba himself, conceiving that if he had anything particular to say, it would lead to its being communicated to his friend.

It would answer no purpose to relate the cautious manner in which the person on the part of the Paishwa's Sirsooba opened his communication. The essence of it consisted in his declaring that the Sirsooba had received a letter from Poona apprizing him on the escape of Trimbuckjee, by the measures which the Paishwa had taken for that end, and directing him to raise Sebendy in Guzerat. The Sirsooba under his belief that the Guycowar was not satisfied with the English control over the Mahrattas, wanted the advice of the Dewanjee how to act and to give him his opinion whether the raising of Sebendy was likely to involve him with the English or by their instigation with the Guycowar people in Ahmedabad. He said that the Sirsooba was placed in a difficult situation from being a Mamlutdar, but he wished to observe a hue of conduct which would neither displease the Paishwa nor be injurious to his own interests, having considerable arrears of revenue to realise.

The Dewanjee, with a view of acquiring our insight into all proceedings at Poona, joined in deprecating the power of the English in terms which induced the Sirsooba's servant to be more explicit, but he advised the Paishwa's officers to suspend any intentions of raising Sependy, pointing out the consequent suspicions of the English.

The Dewanjee was then informed that the Paishwa had been anxious to ascertain the inclinations of the Guycowar and had sent people to Baroda for that purpose who had not been able to succeed satisfactorily, the names of the people deputed were not communicated. It appeared to the Dewanjee as if the Sirsooba wanted to engage him in securing the Guycowar as he hinted at the object with great caution, remarked that the Paishwa had long been in intimate correspondence with

Holkar and Sindia, and that it was resolved as a counterpoise to the power of the English to cultivate the old footing of friendship with the Mahratta powers.

With the character of Wittobha Dewanjee, the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is well acquainted and I have no doubt of a communication of the nature above related having been made to him. Whether the Sirsooba's statement be correct is a different question but I have requested the Dewanjee to cultivate his intercourse with Ahmedabad in a way that would ensure his knowledge of any instruction which may hereafter be received from Poona, since I possess from an acquaintance of many years a full reliance on the Dewanjee's good wishes towards the British Government.

No. 32. *The necessity of remonstrating with the Peshwa for his intrigues at the Court of Baroda.*

From M. ELPHINSTONE, Resident at Poona.

To Francis WARDEN, Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

24th October 1816

I have had the honor to receive your dispatch dated 21st instant enclosing a copy of a letter from the Resident at Baroda for which I beg leave to offer my acknowledgements to the Right Honorable the Governor. As there seems to be no reason for doubting the information of Wittoba Dewanjee, I should think it most advisable to remonstrate inmmediately with the Paishwa on the conduct of his officer and to put him on his guard against engaging in intrigues of the nature imputed to him, but I am unwilling to adopt this course without a certainty that it would not be inconsistent with the intentions of Withoba Dewanjee. I shall therefore suspend all proceedings on the subject until further information be procured from Baroda.

No. 33. *Further information from Wittoba Dewanji regarding the message sent by the Peshwa.*

From Capt. I. R. CARNAC, Resident at Baroda.
To F. WARDEN, Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

Secret Department.
2nd November 1816.

Since the communication made in my letter of the 10th of last month, Wittoba Dewanjee has had a meeting with a man in the service of the Paishwa, now at Baroda, named Fattia Furnavese, the brother of the confidential servant of the Sirsooba who had a meeting with Dewanjee at Ahmedabad.

The nature of this man's information rendered under a conviction that the Dewanjee is interested in favour of the Poona policy is so extraordinary, that I cannot venture to submit it for the information of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council, without remarking that if great misrepresentation of the Paishwa's views or disposition to the British Government should be discovered, I am by no means offering the accounts which reach me under any assurance of their being worthy of particular attention, but from a sense of duty to submit whatever may arrive at my knowledge leaving it to the judgement of others who have better opportunities of deciding from events, on the utility of the intelligence which is clandestinely obtained from this quarter. The Dewanjee also feels a difficulty of satisfying me of the truth of what has been told him and earnestly entreats that as his family is in the Dominions of His Highness the Paishwa my letters descriptive of his communications to me may not fall under the observation of any Natives.

Fattia Furnavese, the person above mentioned, has been at Baroda for a month under the plea of realizing on his own behalf some dues from the Guycowar. His real object, however, is to transmit intelligence of proceedings at Baroda to the Paishwa and to act as a check on the Ahmedabad Vakeel openly appointed to reside at this Durbar.

He visited the Dewanjee on the 31st instant and opened to him his knowledge of what passed at Ahmedabad. He pro-

posed himself anxious to carry on the object declared to the Dewanjee by his brother Gunpat Row, namely to interest him in ascertaining the inclinations of the Guycowar to the Paishwa. I shall not trouble Government with the remarks of the Dewanjee to lead on Fatta Furnavese to a full discourse except that they all tended to encourage an expectation that he might be made an instrument in accomplishing their views at Baroda.

The Furnavese assured the Dewanjee that the Sirsooba had a private chit from the Paishwa to Futteh Sing, which he was afraid to deliver unless through some person whom he could trust. The delay in satisfying the Paishwa on this point had excited his displeasure to that degree, that the Sirsooba would have been removed had not the wife of Ramshinderpunt Nuggerkur possessed considerable influence over the Paishwa. The chit only expressed authority for a secret interview with the Guycowar family.

The Paishwa had succeeded in his wishes both with Scindia and Holkar, and had sent the latter jewels and cloths as indicative of his acknowledgement of his accession to the Gaudee accompanied with a message that he ought to work for the Paishwa in the light of the late Eshwunt Row Ballajee Koonjur who has been the chief agent in these communications and also with the Raja of Berar, whose connection with us the Furnavese remarked, was for the present convenient, but that he returned the whole of his former force and studied to preserve it in a state of efficiency. Ballajee Koonjur had lately come to Punderpoor on pretence of a pilgrimage, from whence he made the necessary communications to the Paishwa. The Guycowar in short was the only Mahratta power with which a confidential understanding had not been effected, though it was well known that his detached situation and the extraordinary influence established by the English restrained him from acting in consonance to his own wishes. It was also from these causes of less importance to engage him than any other of the Mahratta States, particularly as the Paishwa had now a direct and powerful authority in the centre of Guzerat.

The Dewanjee heard these observations and put the question whether the Paishwa could hope to oppose the British Government with any degree of success. The Furnavese replied

that the object was to excite enemies against that power, and by inimidation to bring its control to a proper level, but that His Highness would not readily in his own person show an open hostility; but nevertheless that he was prepared for such an event and had now a considerable force, engaged by twos or threes, through different persons who paid them without appearing to belong to the Government. At the present time, Poona and other places were filled with horses and men who appeared as inhabitants, but whose services were available to the Government on any emergency.

The Dewanjee then enquired about Trimbakji but either the Furnavese did not know the actual retreat of this person, or was determined not to disclose it. He said that Trimbakji would reappear by the end of the month of Margseer (about the middle of December) and that the employment of the English against Nepanuy (?) was to delude them. It was now the intention as the result would prove that Nepandedur would be ruined.

The Furnavese pressed the Dewanjee to assist in the intrigues at Baroda and he promised to do so. In the meanwhile, I have requested the Dewanjee to obtain possession of the chit from the Paishwa to Futteh Sing and allow me to inspect it, after which it might be returned under any plausible pretence.

No. 34. *Instructions to Wittoba Dewanji to pursue his intimate contact with the Peshwa's officers with the greatest secrecy and caution.*

From Captain I. R. CARNAC, Resident at Baroda.

To Francis WARDEN, Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

Secret Department.

5th November, 1816.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Secretary Henderson's letter dated the 29th ultimo, enclosing copy of a communication from the Resident at Poona, in order that I may transmit such farther information as can be afforded on the point adverted to by Mr. Elphinstone.

My letter of the 2nd instant will have put Government in possession of the additional intelligence rendered by Wittoba Dewanjee, and it will also be seen that he has entered into an intercourse with the Paishwa's officers under a confidence and assurance from me, that his name will not be disclosed to any native. Under these circumstances I am not aware how a remonstrance can be made with the Paishwa, without affording His Highness information of the source of our information. The utility of remonstrating at present may not be so apparent, when it is considered that if the Dewanjee's communications are found correct, we shall have stronger grounds for remonstrance hereafter, as well as a better chance of suppressing intrigues, and in case it proves that the Paishwa has been misrepresented, the painful office of remonstrating on such an important subject will have been saved.

In obedience to the orders conveyed in your letter of the 21st ultimo, the Dewanjee has been instructed to pursue his present intimacy with the Paishwa's officers with the greatest secrecy and caution.

No. 35. *The Peshwa warned of his intrigues in other parts of India without any reference to his proceedings in Guzerat.*

From M. ELPHINSTONE, Resident at Poona.

To F. WARDEN, Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

21st November, 1816.

I have the honor to receive your dispatches dated the 14th instant enclosing letters from the Resident at Baroda to your address. The course of policy there ascribed to the Paishwa in the first of these letters is consistent with my information and with His Highness's character. Strict secrecy has been observed on the subject of this communication and shall continue to be maintained. All inducement to mention it has ended and been removed for the present, as occurrences in other parts of India have given me an opportunity of pointing out to the Paishwa the danger of his carrying on intrigues of this nature

without the necessity of any allusion to his proceedings in Guzerat.

1817.

No. 36. *Letter from the resident of Baroda regarding the Peshwa's intrigues at the Baroda Durbar.*

From Capt. I. R. CARNAC, Resident at Baroda.

To F. WARDEN, Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

18th January 1817.

I had the honor to address you, under dated the 2nd November last, on the subject of the avowed intrigues of His Highness the Paishwa at this Durbar. I have since been honored with your letter, communicating Mr. Elphinstone's opinion that the Paishwa has been prosecuting intrigues with other Governments in the country.

In pursuance of instructions given by me to the Dewanjee he adopted every means in his power to acquire possession of the Paishwa's "Chit" to Futteh Sing. In this he has failed, but the reasons of it will be found in the enclosed letter from the Sirsoobah of Ahmedabad to the Dewanjee which I submit to the Right Honorable the Governor in Council with its translates.

It agrees with dates that the reluctance shewn by the Sirsooba to entrust the Dewanjee with the "Chit" from the Paishwa has arisen from the instructions of His Highness to withhold it, probably consequent to the remonstrances, which Mr. Elphinstone stated it to be his intention to make to the Paishwa.

The letter, however, from the Sirsooba proves that the Poona Court has some designs at this Durbar and is very satisfactory as to the credence due to other parts of the Dewanjee's information submitted in my former dispatches.

Translate of a Chit from Gunesh Wuhanadeo and Crasnajee Juggunath, the Karbarnees of the Paishwa's Sirsooba at Ahmedabad, enclosed in a letter from them to Wittoba Dewanjee.

(1) It is this. You wrote for a certain thing. That thing is with me. But the Shet[2] "has written to me "That at that place[3] trade must be flourishing well[4]. If you are convinced that the power over the concerns is certain[5], write me, then I will in the place of one article send two." I cannot therefore, without the particular orders of the Shet send the article. On this head I have written to my Goomashta[6], and he will enquire thou, (?) and write me. Accordingly you shall receive this Article. In any other case one of ourselves will come.[7] It is our wish that the affairs of the shop should be fixed in the city.[8]

What more can I say?

Explanation from the Dewanjee.

(1) The Paishwa's Chit.
(2) The Paishwa.
(3) Baroda.
(4) "Trade be flourishing well" alludes to the ascertained disposition of the Guycowar Government, from the Dewanjee having made an application for the Chit.
(5) That the Guycowar is really sincere.
(6) His servant at Poona.
(7) For the purpose of making in person any communications from the Paishwa to the Guycowar, thro' the introduction of the Dewanjee and not by his means solely.
(8) The affairs of the Shop fixed in the city is comparing the Paishwa as the head of a league and that the Guycowar shall be one of its greatest partizans.

No 37. *Approving of representations made by Elphinstone to the Peshwa with a view to deter him from opening hostilities.*

From Lord MORIA, Governor-General.
To M. ELPHINSTONE, Resident at Poona.

Calcutta, 7th April 1817.

Mr. Adams has shown to me the details of your discussions with the Paishwa up to March 4th. I approve entirely the

representations which you have made, and I consider the tone of them as the most wise that could have been adopted with a view to deter the Paishwa from plunging himself into hostilities which must be fatal to him. You have my full authorisation to use the whole of Colonel Smith's horse. I write to Madras directing eventual aid to be furnished to you if necessary. Sir Evan Nepean shall further by this post be instructed by me to consider War as declared by the Paishwa if you shall apprize his Excellency that the conduct of His Highness amounts to such a deviation from his engagements as ought rationally to be regarded in that light ; and Sir Evan will be requested to act immediately and vigorously against the Paishwa's (?) on receiving that intimation from you. If Colonel Smith be unable to raise and enrol any irregular cavalry on which he could depend, you may empower him to form a corps not exceeding one thousand. But you will of course avow that expense unless rupture appears inevitable.

No. 38. *Communicating to Elphinstone the deliberations of His Excellency the Governor-General regarding the proceedings against the Peshwa and giving detail instructions of the terms to the Peshwa on his defeat.*

From I. ADAMS, Acting Chief Secretary to the Government.

To M. ELPHINSTONE, Resident at Poona.

7th April, 1817.

I have the honor by command of the Governor General in Council to communicate to you the result of the deliberations of His Excellency in Council on the momentous questions to which your dispatches No. 48 & 49 dated respectively the 11th and 21st of March relate.

On a careful review of the whole course of the Paishwa's proceedings during the period embraced by the narrative contained in your dispatch No. 48, of the known character, disposition and views of that Prince, his infatuation with regard to Trimbuckjee Danglia and the impossibility of explaining his conduct in any manner consistent with a just sense or faithful discharge, of the obligations of public fidelity and honor

towards the British Government, the Governor-General in Council is compelled to declare his conviction that His Highness has been, and continues to be, deeply involved in a plot for raising War against the British Government. The tenor of His Highness's present conduct is strong presumptive evidence of his personal implication in the mischievous negotiations of Ballajee Conjur and in the secret correspondence managed, against this Government by the Government of Ahmedabad, a guilt which the Governor-General in Council had hitherto forced himself to regard, as exclusively imputable to intriguing and unauthorized dependants.

A primary object of this conspiracy, however absurd and improbable the expectation of success may seem, is evidently to compel the British Government either by intimidation or positive force to admit of the restoration of Trimbuckjee to power. But there are grounds for imagining that views still more extensive and injurious have been cherished.

The chain of facts, and of rational and legitimate deductions from those facts, so clearly and ably exhibited in your dispatch No. 48, and the continued proceedings of the Paishwa upto the latest date as reported in your dispatch No. 49, constitute a body of evidence of His Highness's direct implication in a conspiracy against the British Government which amounts to a complete conviction of his criminality in the mind of the Governor General in Council.

Under these circumstances, the Paishwa must be considered to have placed himself in the condition of a public enemy of the British Government, a condition from which even the surrender of Trimbuckjee and the punishment of his adherents by His Highness would not be sufficient to extricate him, although the British Government might in that case be disposed on grounds of political expediency, to abstain from enforcing the extremity of penalty, which would justly attach upon his treachery, on obtaining sufficient security against the otherwise possible effects of such designing hostility on its own interests, and those of the general alliance.

Before I proceed to communicate to you the sentiments and resolutions of the Governor-General in Council, on the course of the measures to be adopted under the different forms which this affair may assume, I am directed to signify to you the high

and unqualified applause with which His Lordship in Council has regarded the wisdom, firmness, energy and promptitude of your proceedings, no less than the temperate and decorous language in which you have uniformly addressed the Paishwa in the course of your discussions, under circumstances of considerable provocations arising from the manner in which your declarations were contradicted and your demands disregarded. Without receding in the slightest degree from the ground of argument and expostulation which you were entitled to assume and without permitting His Highness to deceive himself into a belief that his schemes were undetected or to remain in ignorance of the dangerous consequences of his proceedings by any want of directness and explicitness in your statements and remonstrances, you have never departed from the most perfect propriety and courtesy of manner and expression, nor can His Lordship in Council perceive the slightest ground for the offence which the Paishwa has affected to take at the language of your communications to His Highness. In fact, never, either in the tone or in the essence of any intervention exercised by the British Government or its agents has there been ought calculated justly to offend His Highness or alarm his fears, which could be made to account for his late proceedings or operate in any degree either in defence or explanation of his conduct It is well stated by you to be characteristic of all His Highness's proceedings on the present occasion, that they are entirely unprovoked and uncalled for by any steps whatever on the part of the British Government.

Your instructions to Colonel Smith to move the force (with exception of one Brigade to be kept to the Northwards) by divisions towards Punderpore, and the eventual employment of the forces against the rebels is perfectly approved, and the course of proceedings in other respects which you prepare to pursue as stated in the 14th paragraph of your Dispatch No. 49, has received the entire approbation and concurrence of His Excellency in Council.

The deliberate opinion already pronounced of His Highness the Paishwa being directly and deeply involved in the conspiracy against the British Government, which is the undoubted object of the assemblage of troops in the vicinity of Mahadeo, and in other parts of His Highness's dominions, will

prepare you to expect that the proceedings which the Governor-General in Council has determined to adopt, will be regulated and restricted solely by his notions of political expediency. The actual infraction by the Paishwa of the solemn obligations of public faith, and the express stipulations of the Treaty having given to the British Government the unquestionable right to treat him as a public enemy and clothed it with full extent of privilege resulting from that condition of its relations with the State of Poona.

It is yet possible, that the Paishwa alarmed at the dreadful consequences in which he has involved himself, and awakened to a sense of danger by the impressive and repeated warnings which you have conveyed to him, may act against the rebels, and have either seized and delivered them up to you, or expelled Trimbuckjee and apprehended and punished his adherents. If His Highness shall have acted in this manner of his own accord and shall have shewn by his general conduct such change in his policy as may reasonably encourage a reliance on his fuure fidelity, or at least his inability again to form a combination against us by the impracticability of his procuring adherents, after such a palpable sacrifice of his confederates to his own safety, it may still be expedient to consider the alliance as restored to its original footing, to abstain from requiring the Paishwa to make any other atonement, or give further security than are implied in those procedures. The exemplary punishment of all the ring-leaders, the confiscation of their property and the delivery of Trimbuckjee's family into our hands as hostages for his good behaviour, supposing that person to escape, will be deemed indispensable as tests of His Highness's repentance. On the other hand the actual surrender into our hands of Trimbuckjee's person, as it would constitute a more decided proof of an improved temper of mind in His Highness, would, with the punishment of his principle adherents amount to the atonement and security required under the supposed circumstances. It must be clearly ascertained that these proceedings result from the spontaneous will of the Paishwa founded on a conviction of the error of his past conduct and the necessity of acting on different principles, and in the event of either case acquiring, you will be pleased to accompany your report of it with such informa-

tion as you may be able to obtain, calculated to assist the judgement of the Governor-General in Council on that point, or with a statement of such concurring facts and circumstances as may afford ground for estimating the real merits and motives of His Highness's conduct, and you will await the result of the deliberation of His Lordship in Council on the case as it will then be before him.

You will understand from this direction, that it is the wish of the Government to avoid, if it can do so consistently with its own safety any harsh measures. It is true, there are distinct traces of very mischievous and very extensive intrigues in which it is impossible at present to doubt the Paishwa's having been personally a party. Still, it may be reconcilable to policy as well as to candor, to give the Paishwa credit for internal conviction of his error and a resolution to repair it by immediate exertion in checking the insurrection which he has fostered, as well as by maintaining a strict fidelity in future. This obviously applies alone to the case in which the Paishwa shall give the desired proof of such a spontaneous change of sentiment, as may fairly be attributed to his own reflection. The footing would be different were he to surrender or at least attempt to seize Trimbuckjee only on the threat of War. Because in those circumstances, he must be necessarily construed to act simply from the desire of escaping instantaneous infliction without our having any security against his availing himself of the first convenient moment for attacking us. It would then be incumbent on us in self-defence to narrow his powers of acting injuriously towards us.

Considering the extremities to which the Paishwa has proceeded, and the blindness with which he has persevered in his present course in spite of your unceasing warnings and remonstrances, there is little room for entertaining the expectation that he will adopt either of the steps above adverted to. Under the supposition, that on your receipt of this letter no such test of a change in His Highness's councils shall have been afforded, you will be pleased to adopt the course of proceeding I am now to point out to you.

You will inform His Highness that the whole of his late proceedings have been laid before the Governor-General in

Council, and have satisfied His Lordship that His Highness has been and still is deeply engaged in a plot directed against the interests of the British Government, and of the general defensive alliance, of which, both it and His Highness are members; that the Governor-Goneral in Council forbears to animadvert with the severity which it merits on the conduct of His Highness, after the extraordinary marks of moderation, forbearance and delicacy, which characterized the former proceedings of this Government in the case of Trimbuckjee, when the crimes of that person first rendered him an object of its justice and in the whole of its intercourse with His Highness from the date of Trimbuckjee's arrest upto the present moment. That the conduct of His Highness in planning and fomenting a conspiracy against our interests at a moment when he was in full enjoyment of our protection and confidence, and amidst constant and warm professions on his own part of unceasing fidelity and attachment, when there was not a single subject of unpleasant discussion in agitation at his Durbar, nor the smallest grounds for apprehension or alarm of any kind, is a proceeding of such a character as must for ever prevent the British Government from placing any confidence in His Highness again, and must compel it for its own security and that of the faithful members of the General Alliance, to seek more effectual means of preventing the evil consequences of His Highness's intrigues and hostility, than a reliance on his honor or on his adherence to the most solemn engagements. That you have received the commands of the Governor-General in Council to demand in the first instance and as preliminary to all discussion the surrender of Trimbuckjee into our hands within a certain time. (That time is to be fixed by you with reference to the distance of his supposed position, and as the importance of leaving as little time as possible between making the demand and learning the issue of it.) That if the demand be not complied within the specified period, you are authorised to declare the British Government to be at War with the State of Poona, and to direct the British troops to attack His Highness's forces and reduce his territory. You will add, that on Trimbuckjee's being delivered up within the time specified to a British Detachment, but not till then, you will be prepared to state the further demands of the Governor-General in Coun-

cil a compliance which alone can avert the immediate and active prosecution of hostilities against His Highness. Should it appear to you that an assurance of Trimbuckjee's life being spared would operate as an inducement to a compliance with this demand, you are at liberty to offer such an assurance. You will further inform the Ashioah, that any attempt on His Highness's part to leave Poona while these discussions are pending, or any movement of His Highness's own troops or of Trimbuckjee and his adherents in any part of His Highness's dominions, will be considered as a declaration of War on his part, and will be followed by active and immediate hostilities on ours.

If Trimbuckjee be not delivered up within the period you may fix, and if either of the cases stated at the close of the preceding paragraph occur, you will declare the relations of peace to be dissolved and will direct Colonel Smith to attack and disperse His Highness's Troops and occupy the country in the name of the British Government. The Governor-General in Council concludes that you will have previously concerted with Colonel Smith a plan of operations, and that such a disposition of his forces will have been made as to enable him to carry the plan into effect with the least practicable delay after the declaration of War shall have been made. You will consider the seizure of the Paishwa's person and that of Trimbuckjee if possible, as objects of first attention. The occupation of the capital and public archives and property deposited there is also a point of peculiar importance. His Lordship in Council considers it not improbable that the Stationary Bridge at Poona reinforced as Colonel Smith may have judged advisable, will be sufficient to overcome any opposition that may be made by the Paishwa's troops at Poona, and be able to effect the double object of occupying the Capital and securing His Highness's person. It is superfluous to inform the observation of the utmost consideration and delicacy consistent with the security of his person towards the Paishwa as well as towards the members of his family if matters should come to this extremity. The most courteous attention will also be manifested by you towards Chimnajee Appah, His Highness's brother, and the immediate family and dependents of that Prince whom you will consider to be under your immediate

protection. You will exercise your own discretion with regard to retaining Boagy Row at Poona or removing him to Ahmednagar or any other station during the progress of these transactions.

In the event now supposed you will concert with the ministers and public functionaries of the former Government a provisional arrangement for the administration of affairs until a final settlement shall be made.

Should the British force at Poona not be sufficient to act immediately, you will either remain under the protection of the brigade or withdraw to Colonel Smith's Head Quarters as you may judge most expedient for the advantage of public interests.

Before I state the sentiments and views of the Governor General in Council with reference to the settlement of the country under a result of our operations which shall place it at our disposal accompanied with the flight or capture of Baogy Row, it will be proper to state to you the conditions on which in the event of Trimbuckjee's being delivered up within the period to be fixed by you, His Lordship in Council is willing to leave Baogy Row in possession of the power and authority of the Government of Poona.

The actual conduct of the Paishwa, unless it be redeemed before your receipt of this dispatch by his adoption of one or other of those courses which has already been pronounced, can alone restore things to their former footing, has been such as to justify the Government in demanding securities it may deem necessary for the preservation of its interests, as the alternative of proceeding against the Paishwa in the light of a public enemy.

In considering the species of security to be required from the Paishwa, as the conditions of the renewal of the alliance, the points to be adverted to have appeared to His Lordship in Council to be the maintenance of a preponderating military force in our interests in His Highness's territory, and the appropriation to its payment of a larger position of His Highness's resources, than has hitherto been the case and the extinction of his means of intriguing with other powers for purposes hostile to our interests.

The former object might be obtained by augmenting the subsidiary force to be maintained at His Highness's expense or by the reform and reorganization of a large portion of His Highness's cavalry, placing it under the command of European officers and establishing a system of its payment independent of the Pashwa. The latter would in His Lordship's opinion be preferable, both as giving us the command of a species of force which will probably be of essential use in the operations contemplated at no distant period against the Pindarees and as naturally springing out of His Highness's ratification or performance of an existing stipulation of the Treaty.

By the Supplement Articles to the Treaty of Bassein the Pashwa is bound to provide and furnish in time of War a body of five thousand cavalry and three thousand infantry with a due proportion of ordnance and military stores. The inefficiency of the troops brought forward by the Pashwa at different times has always been a topic of complaint and too notorious to require remark. It is obvious that no reliance can ever be placed in the Government of Poona for collecting an efficient contingent of troops in time of War and that it is just and expedient to take the present opportunity of effecting an arrangement by which that object shall be secured by the regular maintenance of the stipulated quota at all times. His Lordship in Council has accordingly determined to require the Pashwa to engage to maintain in conformity to the existing Treaty, a body of five thousand horse to be commanded by European Officers, and to provide funds for their regular payment at the rate of 40 Rupees per mensem for each horseman, exclusive of the pay of the officers.

The present establishment of regular infantry in His Highness's service, may be held to be a partial performance of the stipulation regarding that description of force, and it may not be advisable to require an augmentation of it to the full number of 3000 men. The pay and the discipline of the existing force of that description ought however to be independent of the Pashwa. The total charge on His Highness's Government on this account will be about Twenty-nine lacs of Rupees per annum. The mode in which this payment is to be secured will be adverted to in the sequel.

Five thousand Horse at Rs. 40 per mensem for each man for the year	..	Rs.	24,00,000
Add one lac on account of the pay of officers and contingencies	..	Rs.	1,00,000
Major Ford's Brigade	..	Rs.	4,00,000
Total	..	Rs.	29,00,000

With this direct augmentation of force which though nominally in the service of the Paishwa, will be in effect under our exclusive control. The Governor-General in Council is of opinion that an addition to the regular Subsidiary force may be dispensed with, that is to say, that no demands on the resources of the Paishwa need be made on that account. We shall still have the option of introducing our troops into His Highness's territories when necessary, a right which is implied by the spirit of the alliance, but since the occurrence of recent events, it may be expedient to make this right a matter of express stipulation, which you will accordingly consider yourself authorised to do.

The further securities to be demanded from the Paishwa are directed to the object of debarring him from future intrigue by circumscribing or extinguishing his ostensible excuses of secret means of communication with foreign powers by depriving him of all pretext for interfering in the affairs of Hindostan, Bundelcund and Guzerat, and of formally declaring the extinction of that connexion with the other Mahratta Powers, which was before left to rest on a general understanding. Some of these sacrifices will also combine the means of contributing towards the payment of the reformed horse and regular infantry, to be maintained in the manner above prescribed.

With these views Baogy Row must be required to renounce for his heirs and successors, all connexions whatever with the other Mahratta Powers and formally to recognize the complete dissolution, both in form and substance of the Mahratta Confederacy, including of course all the relations still maintained between him as the executive head of the Marhatta Empire, and those States. He must engage on no communications with those courts except through our Ministers.

He must especially renounce all future demands on the Guycowar resulting from his executive head of the Mahratta Empire over that Prince, or from any other course. He must be required to renew in perpetuity to that Prince, the farm of Ahmedabad on terms of the former lease, and must consent to his share of the Mooluckgeery tribute of Cattewar, being collected by the Guycowar in conformity to the arrangement of Colonel Walker, and generally to the renewal of that arrangement as far as affected His Highness's rights and interests in all its branches. The transfer of all these branches of revenue to the British Government would form a part of the fund to be applied to the payment of the troops on the reformed establishment.

He must be required to transfer to the British Government all his rights, claims and pretensions, feudal, territorial and pecuniary in Bundelcund, including Sangor, Jansi and the territories of Noma Govind Row and agree to relinquish all connexions with the Chiefs in that quarter. He must renounce all the rights, claims and pretensions of the State of Poona of every denomination in Hindostan, engage never more to interfere in the affairs of that Country.

The Paishwa must further be required to cede the fort of Ahmednagar in perpetual sovereignty to the British Government. If you should continue to be of opinion that an useful impression will be made on His Highness's mind, by requiring the temporary admission of British Garrisons into any of his Forts as a pledge of his conduct, you will consider yourself at liberty to make that demand.

The above is the general outline of the securities which His Lordship in Council would deem it necessary to require from the Paishwa as conditions of his remaining at peace with the British Government, after the surrender of Trimbuckjee; but His Lordship's reliance upon your approved judgment and discretion, induce him to authorize you to relax or modify these demands in such manner as may be suggested to you by the actual circumstance of the moment or any changes in the conduct and views of the Paishwa, which may in your opinion render such changes expedient. Without these conditions the leaving of Baogy Row in possession of any degree of power would be hazardous to our interests in a high degree.

With them, and the additional security against his future combinations which the second surrender of Trimbuckjee into our hands under such circumstances would afford, we might leave to him the internal administration of his Dominions without much apprehension of danger from his secret intrigues or open enmity.

The only remaining point connected with this branch of the subject which it remains to consider is the provision of funds for the payment of the reformed troops. Exclusive of rent of the farm of Ahmedabad and the Paishwa's share of the Kattewar Mooluckgerry above adverted to, further assignments or cessions of their territory will be required. His Highness's revenues derived from the Chiefs of Jansi and Sanjor are inconsiderable and uncertain and His Lordship in Council believes are chiefly obtained in the form of Nyzerana on special occasions, or of compositions of mutual demands. His Highness has cherished a belief that a considerable portion of the estimated revenues of Bundelcund would have fallen to his share, if his claims in that quarter had been duly supported by the British Government, but from the enquiries that have been made when this subject had been under consideration, there is no reason to think that this would not have been the case, notwithstanding the large scale in which the revenues of that Province were computed and the limited proportion of them transferred to the British Government.

The remaining funds then must be found in cessions of territory in Candeish or the Concan or in Savenore, according to local facilities and convenience of which the Governor General in Council is not prepared to form a judgment. His Lordship in Council will not authorize you to decide the question unless there shall be time for a further reference to Government, accompanied by a statement of your opinion regarding the most convenient quarter in which to require the cession of assignments of territory.

Another mode of supplying any deficiency of funds occurs to the mind of the Governor-General in Council, namely to require from the Paishwa the transfer to the British Government of his pecuniary claims on the Guycowar, under which an adjustment might be effected with the Guycowar on the basis of a territorial cession from that Chief to the British

Government to the extent of that formerly proposed to be made to the Paishwa, the British Government calculating the value of that proposed cession (seven lacs of Rupees per annum) in part of the fund for the payment of the reformed troops. This is stated for your consideration, and it may be expedient for you to communicate on the subject with the Governor in Council of Bombay.

On his acceptance of these conditions and executing a Treaty comprehending these stipulations, and a renewal of such of the provisions of the Treaty of Bassein as are not affected by them, or (if with a view to the advantage of a further discussion of any points of detail you should deem a further reference to the authority of the Governor-General in Council advisable) a preliminary Treaty binding himself to the general objects now stated, and engaged to frame a definitive treaty hereafter, the Governor-General will overlook the past conduct of the Paishwa ; and will renew relations of peace and alliance with his Government under the declaration that any future breach of the conditions of the General Alliance would be regarded as criminal against the contracting powers. You will accordingly consider yourself to be empowered to conclude a treaty comprehending these provisions subject to the ratification of the Governor-General in Council, and after it shall be executed by His Highness and you shall have received the orders of cession from the Paishwa, you will discontinue all hostile preparations and remand the troops to their usual stations, as soon as you think it can be done without hazard to public interests.

It is not to be expected even under the most favourable issue of this affair, that the temper and feelings of the Paishwa will soon accommodate themselves to this great sudden change in his conditions, or that the sentiments of hatred, mortification and disappointment, will speedily subside. His Highness's conduct and proceedings will long require your utmost vigilance and attention, on which as well as on your unceasing endeavours by every means of conciliation to remove the impression produced on His Highness's mind by past events, the Governor-General in Council confidently relies.

It is now necessary to consider the course to be pursued in the event of the Paishwa rejecting these conditions or refus-

ing or as is more probable, evading a compliance with the preliminary demand for the seizure and surrender of Trimbuckjee. Nothing short of your positive conviction of His Highness's actual inability to effect that purpose is to be allowed to save him from the consequence of not surrendering Trimbuckjee within the time you may specify, namely, as being considered and treated as public enemy. Should you entertain the conviction above supposed, you will intimate to the Paishwa that you will accept the surrender of Trimbuckjee's family and the punishment of the principal ring leaders of the rebellion instead, and you will, on that being carried into effect, proceed in the manner prescribed for your guidance in the event of the actual surrender of Trimbuckjee's person.

Should you have reason to believe that the Paishwa's inability to deliver up Trimbuckjee is a pretext or an evasion, or should he ultimately refuse to accede to the conditions above described, you will then at once declare him to be at War with the British Government, and direct Colonel Smith to commence and prosecute active operations against him, until his army is broken and dispersed, his country occupied and himself either captured or expelled.

There will then remain for consideration the important question of the disposal of the conquered territory and the vacant Government. You have in your dispatch No. 49 discussed the various modes of settlement which have occurred to you. Without entering on an examination of each of these plans, I shall proceed at once to state to you what has occurred to the Governor-General in Council on each of the two, to which it appears to His Lordship in Council our choice will be limited, namely, the restoration of Baogy Row with reduced power and resources, or and the elevation of one of his brothers under such conditions as we may think proper to prescribe. His Lordship in Council confines his views to these two as he does not consider the revival of the Government of the Rajah of Sattarah, the establishment of a mixed form of Government such as is adverted to by you, the appropriation of the whole territory to ourselves or its partition among the allies to be arrangements either so disadvantageous in themselves or so likely to be susceptible of explanation to other powers, as a plan which shall preserve a separate and sub-

stantive Government in the hands of a Prince of the Paishwa's line, accompanied by such securities and improvements in the existing relations as a just view of the interests of the parties shall point out.

After proceeding to the extremities above contemplated against Baogy Row, it can scarcely be expected that such a degree of confidence and neutral good will can be restored between him and the British Government, as to render wholly free from future danger his possession of even the most circumscribed power and resources. On the other hand, his disposition will entail considerable embarrassment with reference to the disposal of his person and his future establishment. He must necessarily be placed under personal restraint, more or less strict, and even with all the precautions that can be adopted, it will be difficult if not impracticable to prevent him from engaging in intrigues, which if not attended with danger to the new settlement, will disquiet and disturb it. On a full consideration of the subject it may however be thought more expedient to incur these evils than to be exposed to what might eventually result from his retaining with the same feelings of enmity, rancor and revenge, the superior means of indulging them which the possession of power however restricted, and the command of wealth and convenient instruments of intrigue would place in his hands. On the whole, the Governor-General in Council is inclined to the opinion, that if the extremity of actual hostilities be unavoidable, the deposition of Baogy Row may become necessary. His Lordship in Council will not however at the present moment, pronounce finally on this question, since considerations may arise to lead him to form a different decision. Assuming, that he will be deposed it is desirable to consider the fittest person to be elevated to the vacant seat. The personal qualities of Amrut Row, his talents and experience in public affairs, and his long habits of intercourse and confidence with the British Government, with his knowledge of its character and principles, would strongly recommend him to the choice of the Governor-General in Council. But there appear to be powerful objections to the passing by Chamnajee Appah the brother of the Paishwa by blood, and who cannot be supposed to have participated in the views and designs of his

brother. The little knowledge we possess of Chimnajee's character, his inexperience in business and the possibility of his partaking of his brother's disposition and principles, although operating against the expediency of placing him in the office of Paishwa, cannot well His Lordship in Council conceives be pleaded against the forcible claim of birth and the advantages of making the smallest possible deviation from the strict line of succession. It is true that the circumstances which entitle the British Government to dethrone Baogy Row, give to it the right of filling the vacant Government as it may think most conducive to its own political interests, still the disposition of the body of the people to respect the line of hereditary succession, and the diminished chance of intrigue and faction in the Government by adhering to it, as well as a consideration of the circumstances and natural pretensions of the individual, have induced His Lordship to adopt the resolution of placing Chimnajee in the Government, in the event of Baogy Row's removal subject to the conditions which I now proceed to specify. These conditions will be equally or indeed more powerfully demanded, in the event of Baogy Row's restoration.

All the provisions specified in the 20th and the following paragraphs, as the conditions of the renewal of the relations of amity and alliance with Baogy Row on his surrendering Trimbuckjee, will be required from the New Government of Poona in whatever hands it may be vested.

In the case supposed however, namely, that of actual War and the complete reduction of the Paishwa's power the Governor-General in Council would feel himself warranted and even required in justice to the Honorable Company and its Allies, to enlarge his demands on the State of Poona and to insist on the following concessions in addition to those above detailed, as indispensable conditions of establishing the new Paishwa and supporting him in his Government.

The surrender to the British Government of the whole of the possessions of the State of Poona in Guzerat, and its share of the Kattawar Mooluckgeery tribute, together with the renunciation of all demands on the Guycowar of every description territorial or pecuniary including those already adverted to in a former part of this dispatch. The relinquishment by the

State of Poona of all its pecuniary claims against the Nizam; its right of Chout for any portion of the Nizam's Dominions; its share of Sholapore tribute and all the participated claims to revenue of every denomination whatever. The grant of a Jaggeer for Amrut Row and his son to the amount of eight lacs of Rupees per annum, or a provision for reimbursing the British Government in the annual amount of the stipend. The state of Poona should also be required to pay the arrears of that stipend from the date on which it commenced, namely, the 14th August 1803, amounting to about a crore and five lacs of Rupees. This sum may be paid by instalments to be regulated in such manner as you may judge expedient. The cession of Soondoor under an engagement on the part of the Government of Poona to provide for the Jageerdar and the Chief in possession of Soondoor, and the completion of the interchange of territory in the vicinity of Malwa, which was a subject of correspondence some months ago.

This is the extent of concession which His Lordship in Council would think it necessary to demand, either from Baogy Row in the event of his restoration, or from Chimnajee should it be determined to establish the latter, and you are empowered to conclude a treaty with whichever of those Princes may be hereafter designated to you, comprehending these provisions and renewing such of the provisions of the Treaty of Bassein as may still be applicable.

Your instructions to Colonel Smith regarding the eventual employment of the force under his command against the Paishwa have been entirely approved. In order to place in your hands the most effectual means of bringing this affair to an early and a successful conclusion, the Governments of St. George and Bombay have been respectively instructed to co-operate with you to such extent as may be necessary. The Governor in Council of Fort St. George has been desired to assemble in the Ceded Districts without delay, a detachment of sufficient strength to act by itself, with a view of operating against the Southern possessions and Forts of His Highness the Paishwa. This Detachment will be placed under an officer junior to Colonel Smith, and will advance as near the frontier as convenient, whence it will enter the Marhatta territory on your requisition or Colonel Smith's and from the moment

of its crossing the frontier it will be under your exclusive orders. If this force should advance into the Mahratta territory, it will be necessary to distinguish between the immediate possessions of the Paishwa and the Territories of the Jaggeerdars, whom of course it will be desirable to conciliate, and not to drive into His Highness's interests by attacking them unless they shall of their own accord take part against us. This will form a particular point in your instructions to the officer commanding. A movement from the Carnatic into the Southern Division of the Paishwa's territories below the Ghauts, will also be made under the orders of the Government of Fort St. George on your intimating to the Officer Commanding in that district, that it will be expedient.

The Governor in Council of Bombay has been desired to be prepared to occupy the whole of the Paishwa's possessions in Guzerat on receiving an intimation from you that our pacific relations with His Highness are dissolved. The occupation of the Northern portion of the Concan will necessarily devolve on the Government of Bombay with whom you will correspond on that subject.

Such aid as can be derived from the force stationed in the Dominions of the Nizam, will of course be at your command. Mr. Russell's instructions to Major Macdowall to place himself under your authority are entirely approved.

In considering the conduct of the Paishwa with a reference to the timidity and caution of his general character and the extraordinary boldness and temerity of his recent proceedings, it is impossible not to suppose that he must rely on foreign aid although nothing has appeared to indicate either design or preparation on the part of any other power to assist him. In the uncertainty that prevails on this point and on general grounds of expediency and policy, it has not been thought advisable to withdraw Colonel Doveton's force from its advanced position, where in concert with Nagpore Subsidiary force, he will operate as a check upon, or if necessary oppose any movement either of the Pindarries or of the regular powers in support of the Paishwa and Trimbuckjee. Colonel Doveton will however employ his exertions to intercept either of those persons, should they be expelled from the Poona territory and

endeavour to escape by flight across the Nerbudda, or to collect plunderers to the Southward of that river.

Copies of the instructions issued to the Government of Fort St. George and the Resident at Hyderabad, will accompany this dispatch.

The Governor-General in Council has endeavoured in the preceding paragraphs to furnish you with his sentiments and instructions on every point on which they are likely to be required, excepting those specially reserved for further consideration. In cases not expressly provided for, you will act on the principles stated in this dispatch and will apply them to circumstances as they arise with your usual judgement, promptitude and energy, and with a confident reliance on the approbation and support of the Government.

No. 39. *Insurrection by Trimbuckji Danglia and the help given by the Paishwa. Elphinstone to persuade the Peshwa to return to a just sense of the obligations of fidelity to the British Government.*

From I. ADAMS, Acting Chief Secretary to the Government.

To M. ELPHINSTONE, Resident at Poona.

19th April 1817.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch No. 51 dated the 26th March. Your letter of the 28th of that month to my address enclosing abstracts of papers of intelligence and reports of Hurcarrahs, describing the progress of the insurgents has also been received and pursued by the Governor General in Council.

The evidence afforded by those documents and by the transactions and proceedings reported in your dispatch No. 51. tend to confirm the conclusions established by the proofs formerly submitted by you of the existence and notoriety of the insurrection headed by Trimbuckjee, and of His Highness the Paishwa's direct implication in that affair as well as of the objects to which it is directed.

The views and resolutions of the Governor-General in Council connected with this subject have been so fully detailed

to you in my dispatches of the 7th and 12th[3] of April as to render any further communication of them at the present moment unnecessary.

Your proceedings as reported in the Dispatch now before the Governor-General in Council have in common with those previously adopted by you, obtained the cordial and entire approbation of His Lordship in Council, and the line you have adopted affords on the one hand, the best possible chance of bringing the Paishwa back to sense of his duty and his interests in time to enable him to retrieve the errors he has committed, and on the other, the means of meeting with promptitude and success the crisis which His Highness's perseverance in his present conduct must inevitably create.

You will infer from the tenor of my Dispatch of the 7th instant that your resolution to admit as a test of the Paishwa's return to a just sense of the obligations of fidelity to the British Government the measures detailed in the 6th paragraph of your dispatch, and your having authorized Major Ford to assure His Highness as from himself that his zealous exertions to apprehend Trimbuckjee would be accepted as equivalent to his actual success, are quite conformable to the spirit of the instructions of Government, and you will consider His Highness's actual execution of those measures antecedently to the receipt of those instructions in a spirit of cordiality and sincerity to constitute a case in which matters may be considered to have been placed on their former footing, and the necessity of demanding the further securities detailed in those instructions superseded.

The further observations and resolutions suggested by the perusal of your dispatch now acknowledged, appear to be authenticated by the instructions which I have already had the honor to convey to you.

3. The Letter of the 12th April states that His Lordship in Council regretted a War with the Paishwa but if forced they would have to declare it.

No. 40. *Letter to Colonel Doveton to be ready with all his force in consequence of a war with the Court of Poona.*

From Henry RUSSELLS, Resident at Hyderabad,

To Colonel DOVETON, Commanding the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force.

20th April, 1817.

The condition of affairs at Poona appears to be rapidly advancing to a crisis, which may require the active employment of your force, and in order therefore to prevent delay when your services may be called for, I request that as soon as possible after the receipt of this letter, you will move with the whole of the troops under your personal command, and occupy for the present a position at Jaulra (?)

The Resident at Poona may perhaps have occasion to employ your force in a case where the loss of time would be injurious; and you will be pleased therefore to consider any direct instructions which you may receive from him, the same as if they proceeded from me, and act upon them accordingly.

The necessity for secrecy still continues and you will therefore assign as the reason of your movement, that your force is required at a central position, in consequence of the recall of Colonel Smith's Force to the Southwards of the Godavary.

I have acquainted Sir (?) with the movement you are about to make, and have requested him to send orders after the party which marching a few days ago with stores for Ellichpoor, directing them to strike off to the Westwards and move directly upon Jaulna.

No. 41. *Dispatch regarding the intrigues at Nagpur by the Rajah with the Vakils of the Peshwa.*

From R. JENKINS, Resident at Nagpore.

To Earl of MORIA, Governor-General.

8th May, 1817.

I have already had the honor to acquaint Mr. Secretary Adams in my letter under date the 3rd instant with the failure

of my expectations of the restoration of Nangoo Pundit and Narrain Pundit to the administration of the Rajah's Government and the conduct of affairs with the Residency. I also submitted the intelligence which I was daily receiving of intrigues on the part of the Rajah with the Vakeels of the Paishwa and other powers, partly on the authority of my own news writers, and partly from the communications of Nago Pundit, Narrain Pundit and Sudesk Alee Khan.

Under the notoriety of the Conferences held with the Agent of the Paishwa, Khundoo Mookoond, and my intelligence of the almost daily arrival of letters from Poona to that person who usually carried them the moment they were received to the Rajah, I deemed it my duty to require an explanation on the subject from Ramchandra Waugh. I accordingly sent my Mahratta moonshee to him on the 5th instant with a written message to this effect.

"That I was informed of the daily communications received from Poona and other places through the foreign Vakeels resident here and that as he was appointed by the Rajah to translate the affairs of the alliance with me, I thought it necessary to remind him that by the Treaty the subject of such communications ought to be instantly revealed to the British Government; that this was even more incumbent under the existing state of affairs at Poona where proceedings were going on of a nature enimical to the British Government on the part of Dainglia supported as it seemed by His Highness the Paishwa; that I knew that a Dawke was established from Poona to Nagpore, and that letters daily came by it; that I had hitherto waited in expectation of receiving some intimation from the Rajah of the contents of these letters which from the frequent conferences with the Paishwa's Vakeels must be known to His Highness, that a spontaneous intimation on the part of His Highness would have been proper, whilst the silence which had been observed was naturally productive of doubt and distrust."

To this message Ramchandur Waugh replied that it was true that the Vakeels of the Paishwa and Dainglia received representations to the Rajah, suited to their own views; but that the Rajah's answer always was that he had established a strict alliance with the Company and brotherly friendship with me, that from this he would never swerve, that His

Highness had put on the hat (?) of the English, and would stand or fall by the connection ; that for this he abandoned all other alliances and that his counsels and actions would ever be directed by and in concert with the English, without whose knowledge and advice he would do nothing. Ramchunder Waugh further said that Nangoo Pundit, was a patner in these negotiations ; but that no letter had been received by the Rajah from the Paishwa or Sindia ; that on one occasion Sindia's Vakeel had asked what would be His Highness's conduct in certain circumstances and His Highness had replied that if necessary he would lead with his troops and supported by us, and did not fear being able to meet every emergency. Ramchunder Waugh added that the connection of the Paishwa with Danglia, and His Highness affording assistance to that person, were notorious ; that he would in future communicate everything he heard on the subject which he had already intended to do, but he had been prevented by sickness. He referred to the Rajah for further answer ; and my moonshee accompanied him accordingly to the Durbar.

The Rajah repeated what Ramchunder Waugh had said ; denied that a single letter had arrived to his address, acknowledged that the Paishwa's Vakeel attended the Durbar and made communications which it was not consistent with his dignity to repeat, adding that they would reap the fruits of their actions. His Highness said that the Paishwa's having identified himself with Danglia was a thing notorious, and the topic of conversation amongst old and young ; that he himself was entirely ours, repeating the same expressions used by Ramchunder Waugh, and requesting me to rely entirely upon his sincerity.

His Highness went to say that Bajee Rao kept the head of his family in confinement and usurped the Ranji, (?) that the family of Nagpore had in former times been faithful servants of the Suttarah Rajah, but that His Highness had separated himself from all to attach himself to the British Government ; that His Highness was ready to give any proof whatever of his devotion, but that we must point out the service to be performed and he would execute it by our direction and with our assistance ; that His Highness's own wish was that we would reinstate the Rajah of Sattarah and divide the

Paishwa's country taking six annas in a rupee for ourselves, that this would redound both to our reputation and his.

This answer concluded with some further obliging expressions towards me His Highness desired my Moonshee to convey. The Moonshee endeavored to draw out some particulars of the communications from Poona but the reply was that the nature of them was such as was inconsistent with His Highness's dignity to mention with the repetition of the expression that they would reap the fruits of their actions.

The Rajah at a visit which I paid him on the 7th instant to present your Excellency's letter of condolence and congratulations, referred in a whisper to this communication, and particularly to the latter part of it. I acknowledged the receipt of the communication, but merely said that I trusted His Highness's conduct would always be conformable to the alliance which could not fail to secure your Excellency's support to His Highness in the high dignity on his accession to which he had offered congratulations as sincere as your confidence in his fidelity was unbounded.

The avowal contained in the communications above mentioned seems to be of great importance both as evidence of the Paishwa's treachery, and of the Rajah's own deviation from the strict observance of the alliance.

Although too with regard to the latter point it is not conclusive of His Highness's being implicated in the intrigues which have been ascribed to him, yet it shews a culpable degree of inattention to one article of his engagement which does not augur well of his observance of the rest. A short time will however discover whether His Highness is really resolved to follow the Paishwa's example, which is not inconsistent with, but rather demands, the appearance of the utmost cordiality. If His Highness has any such design, it is to be hoped that the settlement of affairs at Poona will be speedy enough to prevent his embarking on a ruinous system of policy, and made on terms calculated to warn the advocates of such a policy of its inefficacy to elude our vigilance, or to protect them at any time hereafter from the dangers attending an open rupture.

No. 42.* *Dispatch from the supreme Government and reply to it regarding military operations against the Peshwa*

From Evans NEPEAN, (President of Bombay),
M. NIGHTINGALE, and
I. ELPHINSTONE,

To Earl of MOIRA, the Governor General.

12th May 1817.

The secret dispatch of your Lordship in Council dated 7th of last month, reached us yesterday, and this morning we had the honor of receiving another dispatch of the same date, and to the same purport.

The confidential communication which had previously been made by your Lordship to our President, and our constant correspondence with the Resident at Poona, have placed us from time to time in possession of the state of his negotiations with His Highness the Paishwa and according to the impressions which these communications were intended to convey, our proceedings have been regulated.

Since the 29th of last month all the preparatory measures have been arranged for an attack on the fort and island of Bassein, as well as His Highness's other possessions in that direction; and the force selected for this service has been in a state of readiness to proceed in execution of it the moment we should learn from Mr. Elphinstone that any act of His Highness had justified the commencement of offensive operations.

We had however the satisfaction of learning from the President, on the 10th instant, that His Highness after obliging him to order the troops to surround his capital, had at last acceded to his demands of surrendering Trimbuckjee Dainglia within a month and to give up three Forts as a pledge for the fulfilment of that engagement; and with the knowledge of this fact, all our operations are suspended.

How far His Highness has, or has not fulfilled that part of his engagement in respect to the Forts, we have not yet been apprized, but we hourly expect to hear from Mr. Elphinstone on this subject and shall arrange our further proceedings in concert with him, in event of any unfavourable issue.

The information we have obtained of the state by the Fort of Bassein affords no reason to doubt that possession of it might readily be effected, and according to the information we have received, no difficulty is to be apprehended in acquiring possession of His Highness's more northern dominions.

Captain Carnac has recently been at this Presidency and returned to Baroda, about a week ago, to resume the duties of his station. He has been fully apprized of the state of our relations with the Paishwa and is prepared to carry into execution any instructions which may be conveyed to him for obtaining possession of His Highness's territories in Guzerat at the shortest notice.

No. 43. *Government instructions regarding the settlement of the Poona Government.*

From I. ADAMS, Secretary to the Government,

To The Honorable M. ELPHINSTONE, Resident at Poona.

17th May, 1817.

You were informed by my letter of the 7th April that the Governor-General in Council would at a further period communicate to you his decision on the important question discussed in the 36th and the following paragraphs of that letter regarding the re-establishment of the Government of Poona in the hands of Baogy Row, or the elevation of Chumnajee in the event of the British Government being compelled to make war against the Paishwa.

The comparative advantages and inconveniences attending each of those settlements were stated in the dispatch above referred to, and on mature deliberation it appears to His Excellency in Council that the re-establishment of Baogy Row under the prescribed conditions will on the whole be the most expedient arrangement.

Our knowledge of the artful and intriguing character of Baogy Row and his hostility to our power, will enable us to be on our guard against his machinations, while on the other hand his means of injuring us will be so limited as to afford little or no ground for apprehensions from his designs. The

re-establishment of the Government in the hands of the same individual will be attended with less degree of disturbance to the general administration of affairs and occasion a slighter sensation in the public mind than the transference of power and authority to the hands of another, who would moreover on all probability notwithstanding every precaution against it, be exposed to the factions, oppositions and covert intrigues of the adherents of the former Prince. The entire ignorance which prevails regarding the character of Chimnagee, his inexperience and incapacity for public affairs which may be inferred from the life of privacy as exclusive from all participation in them in which he has lived from his infancy, the want of any individual weight, talents and character which might in the exercise of the office of minister supply the personal defects of the Prince, and the great probability that Chimnagee would not be found to be exempt from many of the characteristic vices of his family and his nation, all these considerations form powerful additional motives for endeavouring, if it be practicable consistently with the security of our interests, to effect a settlement with Baogy Row in preference to setting him aside in favour of Chimnagee or any other individual.

You will be pleased then to understand it to be the wish of the Governor-General in Council that the conditions prescribed in my dispatch of the 7th April be in the case contemplated offered in the first instance to the acceptance of Baogy Row, with a distinct intimation that if they are not accepted, his claims to the Government can never again be recognized, and that he must remain in a state of restraint in some distant station while another arrangement will be made for the Government of Poona. If he should accept the conditions and conclude a Treaty on the terms prescribed in the instructions above referred to, you will proceed immediately to secure the execution of the several provisions and make in concert with His Highness, the requisite arrangements for his resumption of the functions of the Government.

In the event of Baogy Row declining the proffered conditions and that you shall have the means of communicating with Chimnagee, you will signify to him the disposition of the British Government to establish and maintain him in the Government of Poona on those conditions, and you will proceed to

carry into effect an arrangement founded on this basis and to conclude with Chimnâgee a Treaty on the terms prescribed.

Should the Paishwa have placed Chimnagee for the time beyond your means of communicating with him, or should Chimnagee, however improbable the case, decline the proposal, you will make such provisions for the administration of the Government through the instrumentality of the actual Ministers and public officers as may be practicable, until either circumstances shall in the one case enable you to complete the desired arrangement with Chimnagee or you shall, in the other, receive fresh instructions applicable to the supposed state of alliances from the Governor-General in Council directly, or from His Excellency Sir Thomas Hislop founded on the instruction which he may receive in the event of his having assumed the actual direction of affairs in the Deccan.

In the event of the Paishwa falling into our hands and a settlement of affairs ensuing which shall exclude him from the Government, the disposal of his person and his family will become an object of primary consideration. It would be hazardous to the new settlement to suffer a person so skilled in the art of intrigue to remain in any fort of the Dominions of the State of Poona or their vicinity—at a distance, too, he might be permitted to enjoy a greater share of liberty than he could with safety be indulged in the other case.

The place of his permanent residence must be a subject of future deliberation; but the principal object will be to remove him from the Marhatta territory and place him in a condition of security until a final determination be taken. The Governor-General in Council desires that you will consult the Right Honorable the Governor in Council of Bombay on this subject and that you will take such measures as may be proper either for securing his person at Bombay or for sending him with his family to Bengal by such route as may be determined on. If the latter be adopted, you will lose no time in notifying it to the Governor-General in Council and in applying to the several public authorities whose assistance may be required to facilitate the object to the utmost of their power.

Whatever arrangement may be made regarding the settlement of the Government of Poona, and under any course of

events resulting from the present state of our discussions with the Paishwa, the situation and interests of the Southern Jaggeerdars is a point demanding particular attention. It is one, however, on which the Governor-General in Council can furnish you only with the most general instructions, indicating views and principles to be applied by you according to your own judgment formed on a nearer view of circumstances.

You will have understood from my dispatch of the 7th April that the Governor-General in Council did not contemplate the separation of that body of Chiefs from the Government of Poona under any settlement, after the larger sacrifices to be required from that Government, the loss of its authority over the Jaggeerdars and the influence and power it derives from the possession of that authority would reduce it to a scale of insignificance, incompatible with the object of maintaining it as a substantive state. On the other hand the nature of the power and influence derived by the Government of Poona from its relations with these chiefs and the separate interests of the Chiefs themselves with relation both to the Paishwa and to one another is not such as to render it probable instrument of danger or injury to our interests. In fact the British Government is the guarantee of the relations between the Paishwa and the Jaggeerdars and while they look to the British Government as their protector against the oppressions of the Paishwa, he on his part relies on our support for the maintenance of his legitimate authority over them and the one enforcement of their stipulated services.

On the other hand the character and habits of these Chiefs and the terms on which they held their lands are not such as to afford the expectation that a more direct and intimate connexion between them and the British Government or what their separation from the Paishwa must end in, the transfer of their allegiance to us, would promote the advantage or tend to improve the confidence and good will of either party. It is unnecessary to pursue this view of the question, the justness of which will undoubtedly strike you. In any settlement of the Government of Poona then, it is to be assumed as a point decided on, that the Southern Jaggeerdars will remain substantially in their actual relations to that state. Whether any advantage would result from such a revision of their actual

relations with the Paishwa, and modification of the terms of service as would improve their general condition is a question which may be worthy of consideration and on which His Lordship in Council would be happy to receive your sentiments.

In event of a rupture with the Paishwa the course of proceeding to be held with regard to the Southern Jaggeerdars is a subject of considerable importance. There is no reason to suppose that the Jaggeerdars in general would be disposed to side with Baogy Row from any motives of personal attachment. On the contrary, it is known that they distrust and dislike him. Their proceedings would be regulated by a sense of their own interests, and if they were to oppose the British Government it would probably be partly from the influence of that national pride and hereditary feeling which would naturally render them solicitous to maintain the ancient form and system of the Government, and might dispose them to rally round their feudal chief however personally obnoxious, and partly from an apprehension that our success would be reducing them to subjection to the British Government, deprive them of the independence they now enjoy. The first step to be taken therefore is to inspire them with confidence as to their future condition. With this view means should be taken for explaining to them that the quarrel with the Paishwa has originated in causes nearly personal with regard to His Highness, but such as have compelled the British Government to provide for its own security against the designs which His Highness has formed against it. That in any issue of contest the British Government has no intention of adopting any measures that can affect the interests of independence of the principal chiefs of the State, and of the Southern Jaggeerdars especially in whose welfare and prosperity the British Government has always taken the most lively and active concern. That the British Government is prepared to renew either with Baogy Row or with any other Government of Poona that may be established, its guarantee of the relations between the Paishwa and the Jageerdars, and that it will continue to exert its powerful influence with the Paishwa in support of the rights of the latter, in the confidence that they will not fail in the general duties of obedience and in the performance of the particular conditions of their tenure;

that to entitle them to the countenance and favour of the British Government, however, they must declare themselves explicitly and distinctly in support of the cause which we espouse in the event of a revolution in the Government of Poona, and must be ready to co-operate to the extent of their means in the prosecution of such measures as we may adopt in that event.

By a declaration framed in this spirit and aided by conciliatory and encouraging line of conduct towards the Jaggeerdars, it may be expected that the majority of them will declare themselves in favour of the measures we may pursue and will unite in their support. It may not be necessary however or prudent to exact a very strict performance of this condition, for as long as a prospect remained of Baogy Row being restored to power and of these Jaggeerdars again coming under his authority, we cannot expect them to be very zealous in their efforts against him, not is it desirable to widen the breach which such a state of affairs would create more than may be imperiously required by attention to our security and interests. When once the Government of Poona is settled however, it will be an object of great importance to obtain the early and decided appearance of the Jaggeerdars in its support under the condition of their tenure, and the security of our guarantee.

It is not intended by these observations to shackle the exercise of your discretion on a point where so much must depend on local circumstances and personal character. In applying the principles here stated therefore, you will be governed by those considerations.

The conduct of Gokla in the late discussions has been of such a quality as to diminish in a great degree the claims he has established on the friendship and favor of the British Government by his former services. It is not probable however that he will risk the loss of that friendship and favor and the other consequences of our displeasure by an adherence to the desperate fortunes of the Paishwa, if that Prince really becomes involved in hostilities with the British Government and that a timely separation from His Highness's interests and cause, may enable you to extend to him the same benefit as is to be held out to the Jaggeerdars in general. This question will be decided by you according to Goklah's conduct at the

time, and the effect which in your opinion our treatment of that Chief is likely to produce on the feelings and conduct of the other Jaggeerdars.

Appah Depage has long since forfeited his claim to consideration arising from his conduct during the War of 1803, by a series of acts of the most wanton and unprovoked contumacy and disobedience to both Governments and it seems probable that the enmity he has naturally imbibed against us on account of our exertions to enforce his obedience to the Paishwa's orders, will be made use of by His Highness to make him act against us in his support. His Lordship in Council is of opinion however, that it will not be desirable to drive Appah Depage to extremities, and that he might even be conciliatory by the hope of recovering a part of his lately resumed Seringaumy lands on a promise of amended conduct in future.

These are the only remarks the Governor-General in Council has deemed it necessary to add to the general instructions above communicated. You will not consider them as constituting positive rules for your guidance, but as suggesting a course of proceeding which it may be expedient to pursue in the event of it being in your judgment applicable to the circumstances of the moment.

You will exercise your judgment with regard to the best mode of communicating with the Southern Jaggeerdars whether directly or through the Office Commanding the Troops in that quarter, or by the deputation of an officer specially charged with that duty.

A copy of this dispatch will be transmitted to His Excellency Sir Thomas Hislop.

No. 44. *Relating to correspondence being maintained by the Rajah with the Peshwa, Holkar and Sindia inimical to the British.*

From Robert JENKINS, Resident at Nagpore.

To the Marquess of HASTINGS, the Governor General.

30th May, 1817.

My official address to your Excellency No. 23 under date the 9th instant described what had then passed with the Dur-

bar regarding the correspondence it m[illegible]ed with the Court of Poona, unknown to the British Government. I am sorry to inform your Excellency that this correspondence has been still kept up notwithstanding my intimations to the Rajah on the subject, without any communication being made to me on the subject, or any reply to my inquiries except a denial of any new negotiations and of the arrival of letters, though the intercourse has not been denied.

In reply indeed to my request of a further explanation as to the nature of the communication which had been acknowledged to have been received from Poona submitted in my dispatch No. 23, Ramchunder Waugh gave the following as the terms of that communication which he still represented as only verbal. "We are all *Pugreebunds*, that is we wear turbans; if I (the Paishwa) require it, you must send your troops to assist me, or if you require it, I will assist you." The Rajah's answer was represented to be the same as mentioned before. This further explanation was given on the 9th instant to my Marhatta Moonshee.

I had on this day received intelligence from a newswriter in the city that several days before a letter had been received from the Paishwa addressed to the Rajah, of which I had not however then heard the contents. On the 14th I received from authority I have no reason to question and which had undoubted means of knowing the facts, that a letter had arrived from the Paishwa to the Rajah seven or eight days before, the contents of which were "that they were both, (viz. the Paishwa and the Rajah) *Pugreebunds* and that it was proper they should assist one another. For further particulars the Rajah was referred to the verbal communication of Khundoo Mookoond." From the same authority I learnt that an answer had been prepared the preceding night to the following effect. "I have received your letter and understood its contents. You are my elder; have seen and done much and still will; I am your junior. Be perfectly at ease about me. I am yours. The rest you will learn from the verbal communications of Sukharam Punt."

Sukharam Punt is the nephew of Khundoo Mookund; and I learnt at the same time from several other quarters that he was preparing to leave for Poona.

Several plans were at the same time mentioned of raising men secretly for the Paishwa at Akote Melghant and Neemgaon the Rajah's Jahire near Ahmednagar, and the names of the Agents who were to be employed were indicated.

The Rajah had for some time past planned a fishing party at Waghora, a place about 15 miles from the city. To this party I was invited together with the gentlemen of the Residency, and we found His Highness there on the 17th instant, the Rajah having gone out two or three days before. The intelligence from Poona regarding the Paishwa's surrender of his forts and Dainglia, reached His Highness about the 16th as I understand; and in consequence further accounts were waited for, before Sukharam Punt was to be dispatched. Both Sindia's and Holkar's Vakeels were of the party at Waghora, but Khundoo Mookoond remained at Nagpore. His Highness however had several secret confirmers with him before he started.

On the 20th of May I received a communication from the same quarter from whence the intelligence respecting the contents of the Paishwa's first letter proceeded, mentioning that another letter had arrived on the 18th instant. The contents were that the Paishwa's disagreement with the English had reached a high pitch, but that His Highness now wished a reconciliation; that he thought it necessary however first to write to the Rajah and that what happened should hereafter be written as well as made known through the communications of Khundoo Mookoond.

On the receipt of this letter Ramchunder Waugh was sent to Nagpore, and with Nago Pundit who remained in the city, had long conferences with Khundoo Mookoond on the 19th. On the 20th the Rajah returned to Nagpore in company with the Vakeels of Sindia and Holkar, informing me that he had been invited to an entertainment by one of his fathers-in-law but would return the next day to Waghora. His Highness had a long conference on the 21st with the Vakeels of the Paishwa, Sindia and Holkar, the result of which was said to be that His Highness determined to await further accounts from Poona before he sent off Sukharam Punt or engaged in any measures that might involve him with us. His Highness complained of the danger to which he had been nearly exposed by acting at

once on the Paishwa's former communications but still professed his desire to shape his conduct according to the Paishwa's wishes.

His Highness returned to Waghora on the 22nd and we were dismissed on the 23rd and reached Nagpore on the 25th. The Rajah is now at Ramtek on occasion of a lunar eclipse which takes place to-day, but he is expected in tomorrow or the next day. Since he has been there two Hoojras from Poona mounted on *Sarnee* Camels are said to have arrived and gone to Ramtek to join the Rajah. The object of their mission has not yet transpired.

Although at first, the late intelligence from Poona seemed to have suspended the dispatch of Sukharam Punt he moved out the day before yesterday, and it is now said will prosecute his journey without delay. My last authentic reports also indicate that the designs formerly said to be entertained of aiding secretly the cause of Dainglia are not dropped, and that one of the persons by name Anmund Row Lunkia who was to be employed in raising troops at Akoat in Berar, or about Boorhanpore had disappeared from Nagpore. The Rajah has put a guard over his house. To one person by name Balkishen Punt, who has accompanied Lunkia, formerly thought to be an agent of Ballajee Koonjur, but now said to belong to Dainglia, the Rajah is stated to have given jewels to the amount of 30,000 Rupees. Khundoo Mookoond is also mentioned to have received jewels to a considerable amount.

The communications with the Vakeel of Sindia are represented to have a connection with preparations for a proposed eventual co-operation on the part of Baptiste who for this purpose is to collect his force in the neighbourhood of Deoree, and the plans talked of but not yet entered upon for meeting my demands regarding the contingent, are stated to have a regard to affording facilities to the same purpose. Gunput Rao Soobahdar is talked of to command the contingent. With regard to the disposition of the Court of Sindia, the answer of that Chief to the Paishwa's applications are represented to be general assurances of his disposition to obey His Highness's orders, and to do everything to support him that circumstances would allow of.

The reluctance of the Paishwa to give up Dainglia notwithstanding his promise is particularly touched upon. His Vakeel here describing His Highness as promising only his best efforts to do so, whilst the demand on our part is said to be absolute. From present appearances here I should be inclined to infer that the latest communications from Poona indicate the possibility of the Paishwa being still driven by our demands to an open rupture.

I received from Mr. Elphinstone on the 28th instant five copies of the Proclamation issued by the Paishwa respecting Dainglia and his adherents. I immediately sent one of them with a note addressed to the Rajah, in which I suggested that His Highness should publish their contents in his Dominions, as the Paishwa and the other allies would do. I received a note from the Rajah this morning in reply expressing his pleasure at my communication and saying that the necessary papers were preparing and should be sent to me.

I ought to have mentioned above that Hurree Punt Appa, brother to Sindia's Vakeel here has set out some time ago with great apparent haste and secrecy towards Poona. The public report was that he was going to meet his sister coming from Poona who had been plundered by the Pindarries a circumstance mentioned also in the Akhbars from Sindia's Camp. My last account of the progress of Hurree Punt came from a news-writer at Omraotee dated the 3rd instant. He says, "That a Vakeel named Hurree Punt Appa going on the part of Appa Sahib to Poona with Hunwunt Rao Sindia and Hybut Rao Dhoomal with 125 horse besides 100 discharged horse had that day arrived and would march next for Poona."

One of the means talked of for sending men to Dainglia is said to be openly to discharge a number of troops now here and secretly to instruct them to reassemble in the Paishwa's country where funds are to be provided. I have yet however observed no indication of the execution of this plan but I shall vigilantly observe all operations of the kind, as well as the state of the market with regard to any remittances to the Westward.

From the above detail and from what I submitted in my dispatch No. 23, the fact of a correspondence being maintain-

ed by the Rajah with the Paishwa of a nature inimical to us, and at any rate at variance with the Treaty, seems undisputable. The development of the designs connected with this correspondence I shall endeavour strictly to trace.

There seems to be no danger of any open hostility being attempted in this quarter unless in a very extreme case which is not to be contemplated. Still, however I have thought it my duty not to neglect the necessary precautions, particularly under the absence of Colonel Deveton's force in Khandesh. I have already had the honor to forward a copy of my instructions to Lieutenant Colonel Adams of the 29th ultimo and 3rd instant. The object has been to reconcile the maintenance of our defence line on the Nurbudda until the rains set in with the necessary concentration at Hoossengabad, the collection of an adequate detachment at Beitool for the double purpose of keeping open our communications and attacking Melghaut, and the furnishing an efficient body of cavalry for the Cantonment here, which I consider prudent.

The following is the outline of Colonel Adam's judicious arrangements for these purposes. Lieutenant Colonel Gahan with 3 troops of the 6th Native Cavalry and the Gallopers, strengthens our post at Nagpore where he will arrive in a day or two. A Detachment under Major Popham consisting of one complete battalion and your companies of Native Infantry, with 500 Rohilla horse and two Brigades of 6 pounders is destined for Beitool in which direction it moved from Sohagepore on the 22rd instant. Lieutenant Colonel MacMorine will have collected two battalions of native infantry with 500 Rohilla horse at Sohagepore by the beginning of June, when the Nurbudda will no longer be fordable and the rest of the force under the personal command of Lieutenant Colonel Adams reinforced with the remaining three troops of the 6th Native Cavalry will be collected by the same period at Hoossengabad from whence Sohagepore is only two marches distant. Lieutenant Colonel Adams will thus have concentrated 1 Regiment and 3 troops of regular cavalry, 500 Rohilla horse, and 5 battalions and 6 companies of Native infantry including light battalion, a force perfectly adequate to any exigency. Major Popham's position at Beitool will also not be more than 71 miles from Hoossengabad and a little more than a 100

miles from Nagpore. It is written 30 coss from the Paishwa's Post at Melghaut.

No. 45. *Government instructions to the Resident not to alarm Sindia by any communication of the Peshwa being forced to give up some of his rights in Hindustan.*

From I. ADAMS, Acting Secretary to the Government.
To Captain CLOSE, Resident with Scindiah.

14th June, 1817.

In the terms of accommodation now arranging with the Paishwa, it is likely that His Highness for the purpose of preventing future misapprehensions may make over to the British Government some of his rights in Hindostan. It will be expedient that you should take an early opportunity of observing to any of Scindiah's Ministers your supposition that such may be the case. You are not to make this communication as if instructed to do so, but as throwing it out spontaneously to ground upon it a suggestion of your own that the circumstance might enable the British Government to gratify Scindiah by some consequent procedure. You will state it as your opinion that the British Government could have no view of keeping anything for itself in that quarter, whence there might chance to be an opening for His Highness attaining some object of his wish.

In stating this loose possibility you bind yourself or Government to nothing; yet two material points are consulted on the other hand. First. conditions imposed on the Paishwa which might naturally give alarm to Scindiah will be communicated with the air of our attaching no importance to the cession beyond its removing sources of discourse. Secondly, the hope of benefiting through our indifference to retention of the rights ceded, may confirm Scindiah in the pacific resolutions which Government hope he has taken. The impression will depend on your success in making it believed that you have expressed only a floating thought of your own for that, after having mentioned the matter, as if carelessly to one

minister you should not renew the subject of your own accord with them. They will revive the topic if they feel interested.

No. 46. *Relating the continued intrigues of the Rajah and the necessity of vigilance to defeat the secret negotiations.*

From I. ADAMS, Acting Secretary to the Government.

To Richard JENKINS, Resident at Nagpore.

21st June, 1817.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch No. 24 of the 30th May, communicating further information relative to the secret negotiations carried on by the Rajah of Nagpore with the Paishwa, and his intercourse equally clandestine with the Vakeels of Sindia and Holkar.

Even under the supposition of the object of these negotiations and communications being of the most innocent nature, their prosecution would be a breach of the Treaty rendered the less excusable in the present instance both by the recent formation of those engagements and the repeated warnings given to His Highness of the suspicious appearance of such proceedings. But in fact the information received by you as reported in your dispatch now acknowledged, established beyond a doubt that the Rajah has actually been engaged in a design hostile to the interests of the British Government, and such as would abundantly justify the Governor General in Council in declaring and treating the Rajah as a Public enemy.

In the actual state of affairs however with reference to the great probability that the success of our measures at Poona will not only put a speedy end to their plots but open the eyes of the Rajah to the guilt and folly of his conduct, the Governor General in Council will abstain from taking any serious notice of it unless future circumstances should render such a procedure necessary for the security of our interests or the vindication of our honor. You will not in the meanwhile relax your vigilance in endeavouring to trace the progress and defeat the designs of these intrigues and secret negotiations should any active measures be necessary.

Your proceedings hitherto are entirely approved as are your instructions to Lieutenant Colonel Adams founded on the actual conditions of affairs at the Court of Nagpore.

No. 47. *Effect on the Court of Nagpur by the intelligence from Poona of the Peshwa's submission and the dismissing of the Peshwa's Vakil.*

From R. JENKINS, Resident at Nagpore.

To The Marquess of HASTINGS, the Governor General.

10th July, 1817.[4]

.... The intelligence from Poona of the Peshwa's submission and the terms imposed upon him, your Excellency will be prepared to expect, has made a due impression on the mind of the Rajah and his advisers. I thought the occasion fair for renewing the subject of the contingent, and again requesting the evacuation of Hoossengabad. On the first of these subjects His Highness has promised to abide by my advice, and on the second has expressed himself willing also to meet the wishes of the British Government.

On learning the general heads of the Treaty concluded at Poona, His Highness has also signified his intention of dismissing the Paishwa's Vakeel and recalling his own without delay from Poona. From private intelligence I learn that the Rajah has actually sent to Kundoo Mookoond his Khillut of dismission and that a letter of recall has been written to the Vakeel at Poona. His Highness is also said to be under some doubts regarding the propriety of keeping the Vakeels of Scindia and Holkar at Nagpore, or his own Vakeels at the Court of those Chiefs for Ramchunder Waugh has hinted that the Rajah would wish to abide by my wishes in that respect, which I have not failed to insinuate in favor of dismissing the Vakeels here and recalling those of His Highness at foreign Courts. I have stated these measures, the settlement of the contingent, and the evacuation of Hoossengabad as the steps most likely to remove the doubts which His Highness's conduct cannot but have excited in Your Excellency's mind, and as demanded by the spirit of the Treaty at any rate.

A marriage which the Rajah is contracting has prevented these affairs from yet coming to any regular discussion. To

4. The first nine paragraphs of the letter give the usual actions of the Resident to persuade the Rajah to give up his intrigues and the Rajah on his part assures the Resident of his good-will towards the British.

efface the past he is sincere, and will enable me to carry the necessary measures for securing the due operation of the alliance in the future. As a pledge of His Highness's sincerity, I am happy to mention that Narrain Pundit has again been called upon by His Highness to public business, and it is intended to associate him with Ramchunder Waugh in the business of the Residency, which will thus, as to the executive part, be entirely in his hands. He is to accompany Ramchunder Waugh in his next visit, which I expect in a day or two when matters will be in some degree developed.

On the whole of the Rajah's late conduct it may be observed that without probably any fixed hostile views or intentions towards the British Government, he has been lead away by the usual Marhatta policy of double dealing and by the high ideas entertained of the Paishwa's power and abilities, to give no just ground of distrust, and has openly and systematically violated an essential article of the Treaty. He has now discovered his error, and is anxious to atone for it, but it will rest with your Excellency to decide whether the present conjecture should not be taken advantage of to improve the Treaty by rendering imperative the abandonment of all intercourse with foreign States, excepting through us, as well as prescribing a specific arrangement for the contingent. The entire failure of the Rajah in executing the treaty on both these points, seems to give us a right to do so.

The reform of the contingent to the degree which has taken place at Hyderabad or Poona, will I am afraid be a matter of much difficulty, however inclined the Rajah may profess himself to be to act according to my suggestions. The objection with the Durbar is of course the expense, but there are also many other obstacles arising out of the various interests that would be affected by it. The high rates of pay established for the troops of the Nizam's and Paishwa's contingents, do not indeed seem to be necessary in this so much cheaper country, nor could the Rajah afford to give them. From twenty to thirty rupees a horseman would be handsome pay on the Nerbudda. Few common horsemen at present realize 10 rupees. Ten lacs of Rupees, or at the lowest eight, would thus suffice for the horse and perhaps from two to three lacs for the infantry, should we content ourselves with irregulars.

The Rajah already complains much of the difficulty of paying the subsidy. The whole of the last month was occupied in the realization of the second kist, and His Highness has intimated his intention of pressing to be excused from the future payment of it. Altogether indeed, His Highness cannot tolerably execute the Treaty at a less expense than from eighteen to twenty lacs of Rupees per annum, which is a full third of his revenue, and considering the habits of a Native Government, this sum cannot be bonafide provided, without a much greater actual sacrifice. This will require large retrenchments of expenditure compromising in a considerable degree the dignity and reputation of the Rajah. His Highness has already indeed reduced his expenses in every department with the declared view of meeting the subsidy alone.

I shall endeavour to accomplish as much as I possibly can with regard to the contingent, at the present moment. Perhaps a letter from Your Excellency to the Rajah urging the performance of the Treaty in this respect, as well as recalling its principles to his recollection with regard to his late conduct, might have a beneficial effect, especially should Your Excellency wish these points to be settled by a new Treaty. In the meantime whatever arrangements I may acquiesce in, shall be explained to depend finally upon your Excellency's approbation.

I have to mention that Hurree Punt reported in the 14th paragraph of my letter No. 24 to have gone from hence to Poona on a supposed mission returned to Nagpore in the middle of the next month, with his sister, to ensure whose safety seems to have been the only object of his journey.

No. 48. *Approving of his conduct in negotiating a trealy with the Peshwa and stating the Governor General's sentiments on each article of the treaty separately.*

From I. ADAMS, Acting Secretary to the Government.
To M. ELPHINSTONE, Resident at Poona.

July 25th, 1817.

On the 5th instant, I had the honor to transmit to you the Treaty with His Highness the Paishwa ratified by the

Governor General in Council, and to convey to you in general terms His Lordship in Council's entire approbation of the tenor of that engagement, and of your conduct in the negotiation and conclusion of it. The limited period of time which intervened between this date and the Governor General's departure from the Presidency, and the expectation of receiving from you some further communication regarding your negotiations with the Paishwa, in the interval between the date of your preceding dispatch (6th of June) and the execution of the Treaty, prevented His Lordship in Council from signifying to you his sentiments in detail on the several provisions of the Treaty, and the arrangements arising out of them.

I now proceed to convey to you the sentiments and resolutions of the Governor General on these points. Your Dispatch No. 61 of the 15th of June and other dates[5] ... having been maturely considered by His Lordship.

For the sake of perspicuity, I shall state His Lordship's sentiments on each article of the treaty separately and consecutively promising that the discretion which you have exercised in cases where a deviation from the exact tenor of your instructions appeared to you to be requisite is entirely consonant to the wishes and directions of the Government, as conveyed to you in the 28th and other paragraphs of my letter of the 7th April, and the application of it entirely approved.

Preamble—4th. Entirely approved.

Article 1st-5th. This Article was equally just and necessary, as declaratory of the grounds of the whole of the procedure which has terminated in the conclusion of the Treaty and giving the sanction of a solemn public engagement to the admitted obligation, on the part of the Paishwa, to seize and surrender Trimbakji Dainglia and punish his adherents. The statements and arguments which you opposed to the ministers'

5. 4th of June to the Secretary.
6th of June No. 60.
7th of June, 3 letters to the Secretary.
15th of June No. 61.
18th of June No. 62.
19th of June to the Secretary.
26th of June two letters to the Secretary.

remonstrances against the insertion of this Article were perfectly judicious and opposite.

The manner in which Trimbakji's family has been disposed of is entirely satisfactory.

Article 2nd-7th. Approved.

Article 3rd-8th. The modification of the 11th Article of the Treaty of Bassein contained in the 3rd Article of the present Treaty is entirely proper. The Governor General is not aware of any necessity for restricting its operation to nations at War with the British Government, from an apprehension of its being misconstrued as bearing an unfriendly appearance towards nations with whom we are at peace; and on other accounts it is extremely desirable to preserve the stipulation in its present form.

Article 4th. The concluding clause of this Article was evidently necessary in order to enable the Paishwa to maintain his authority over the Chiefs whose obedience he has hitherto commanded, solely by virtue of his delegated power as the executive head of the Marhatta Empire. The exception does not in the least affect the general operation of the formal and entire (?) of that title, and its attendant powers and privileges contained in this article. The manner in which you resisted the arguments and entreaties of the ministers respecting the several provisions of this Article, and your refusal to defer the execution of that which relates to the prohibition of the mutual reception of Vakeels of His Highness and foreign states, are entirely approved. The Governor General is by no means insensible of the effect which these stipulations must necessarily produce on the mind of the Paishwa, the reluctance he must feel to acceding to them, but it was justly remarked by you that the Paishwa's total disregard in observing the terms of the Treaty of Bassein and the notoriety of his intrigues abroad imperiously demanded the introduction of the 4th Article in its present form. The mutual reception of Vakeels in particular, is no doubt felt by His Highness with peculiar severity, as it displays in so marked a manner the loss of confidence between His Highness and the British Government, and the total extinction of his political consequence. But it would in His Lordship's opinion be hazardous in the extreme especially in the present unsettled state of Sindia and

the (?) disposition of the Paishwa's mind, to relax in a condition apparently so important as a means of preventing political intrigues and combination. It is true that means may be resorted to of conducting an intercourse by means of secret Agents, which the exclusion of openly accredited Ministers cannot altogether prevent, but it is not less so that the establishment of accredited Ministers either at Poona or on the part of the Paishwa at other Courts affords a high degree of facility to the prosecution of injurious designs by the cover which their ostensible communications with the Court at which they reside afford for intercourse of a concealed and dangerous character. A correspondence conducted by secret agents is seldom long used, and it is obvious that it must always be attended with difficulty and hazard supposing even ordinary vigilance on the part of the English Resident, the simple discovery of the Agency, without defining the subjects agitated being proof of guilt in the employer. No vigilance and penetration can at all times detect and frustrate the secret machinations of an avowed Agent, whose public character authorizes a frequent intercourse with the Durbar where he resides. It is unnecessary to pursue this subject on the present occasion, but the observations naturally occurred in considering a stipulation which, as evidently bearing hard on the Paishwa's feelings from affecting his dignity and apparent independence in the public estimation, it would have been the natural wish of the Government, but for the considerations just explained, to relax. In fact however, as far as concerns the public appearance of the things, the effect deprecated by His Highness's Ministers has been produced by the actual recall of the Paishwa's Ministers at Foreign Courts, and the dismission of the Foreign Vakeels residing at Poona. For the reasons stated then, and with a reference to the stress laid on this point during the communications held by you with the Ministers previously to the execution of the Treaty, it is thought (at least for the present) essential to maintain and enforce the stipulation regarding the reception of Vakeels with peculiar strictness.

His Lordship is happy to observe that notwithstanding the objections urged during the previous conferences, no delay occurred in furnishing you with letters of recall for the Paish-

wa's Vakeels at foreign Courts, nor in the dismission of the Vakeels from other powers residing at Poona. Your discourse to the Carcoon of Holkar's Vakeel and to the Nagpore Vakeel as reported in your dispatch of the 18th June, No. 62 was in all respects coerced (?) and judicious.

Article 5th. The option given to the Guycowar by this article to commute the Paishwa's past claims on him for an annual payment of four lacs of rupees, is considered by the Governor General to have been a most expedient provision and His Lordship earnestly hopes that the Guycowar will accept this settlement which under all circumstances cannot but be deemed to be extremely advantageous to him. On the other hand adverting to the peculiar ground of dissatisfaction, which the Guycowar has against the Paishwa, His Lordship does not conceive that either in this arrangement or in the other provisions of the Treaty in which the Guycowar is concerned, the Paishwa has been treated with any undue harshness. Should the Guycowar, contrary to all reasonable expectations, decline the proposed settlement, it will be requisite to pronounce a final decision on the Paishwa's claims, a necessity which His Lordship will reject on many accounts. It will in this case be extremely desirable to bring the arbitration to a close with the least practicable delay.

Article 6th. The form in which you have put the sixth Article is entirely approved as leaving the British Government entirely free in everything relating to the raising or maintaining the force. The several substitutes for the provisions contained in the Article, offered by the Paishwa's Ministers were entirely inadmissible, and were very properly rejected by you. His Lordship approves of your raising the horse in the name of the British Government and not in that of the Paishwa. You will be pleased to proceed with the utmost expedition to raise and organize 5,000 Horse of which the thousand you have already authorized Colonel Smith to raise is to form a part. The Governor General is not prepared to nominate the officers either to the principal Commands or to subordinate stations. Indeed it would be His Lordship's desire to receive the opinions of you and the Commanding officers as to the fitness of candidates for so peculiar a service. You may deem expedient and as the demands of the service at the seve-

ral Presidencies may admit apprizing His Lordship whether you have made the appointments severally for convenience of the moment, or whether you consider each officer deserving of permanent confirmation. You will accordingly be pleased to correspond with the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay and with His Excellency Sir Thomas Hislop on this subject concerning which a communication will be made to those authorities respectively.

Although, under the construction which the Governor-General has given to the 6th Article of the Treaty as it now stands, His Lordship does not conceive the British Government to be under any obligation to maintain the Horse specified at all times; yet in the present circumstances it is highly expedient to raise and bring forward a body of efficient horse equal in number of that stated. With regard to the Infantry it may be questioned whether the completion of that Force to the number of 3,000 men be essential at the present moment, and whether the funds applicable to this purpose may not be appropriated more beneficially as a reserve for contingencies.

This is a question which will be best determined by your judgment and local experience, and you are desired to exercise your discretion. The troops raised in consequence of this arrangement will of course be at the disposal of His Excellency Sir Thomas Hislop.

With reference to this part of the subject, I am directed to remark that the statement of the probable charge of the Infantry to be kept up by the British Government under the new arrangement as given ... in the 21st paragraph of my dispatch of 7th April, was meant to apply to a corps of the strength and composition of Major Ford's Brigade and that the maintenance, on the improved footing, of the whole number of 3,000 men, for the number which the Paishwa was required by the Treaty of Bassein to keep up was not exactly in the contemplation of the Governor-General in Council, as the terms of that paragraph will show.

Further consideration however has satisfied the Governor-General that it was expedient to calculate on the full number, and the justice of assuming this basis cannot be disputed. The addition of a lac of rupees for contingencies, as in the case of the Horse, was also highly expedient. Some of these remarks

rather have reference to Article 7th than to the one immediately under consideration.

Under the circumstances stated by you the Governor-General is satisfied of the propriety of your decision against pressing the cession of the southern Concan, which would as it appears, not have been more impalateable to the Paishwa and the principal persons about his government, than repugnant to the wishes of a very large portion of the inhabitants. The selection of the Territory to be ceded was professedly left to your discretion by the instructions of 7th April, and the Governor-General directs me to express his entire satisfaction at the manner in which that discretion has been applied by you. The objections to taking territory in Candesh or to extending the cessions to any considerable amount in Savenore were justly appreciated by you, while the advantages that might have resulted from the exclusion of the Paishwa's authority from the former Province however considerable, would be very imperfectly attained excepting when formed with further arrangements adverted to in your dispatch of the 4th ultimo which are not at present to be speculated on. The Governor-General quite concurs in your reasoning regarding the inexpediency of requiring the Paishwa to cede his share of Ahmedabad to the Company instead of farming it to the Guycowar with advertence both to our own reputation for consistency and disinterestedness, and to the other considerations pointed by you.

The Paishwa's Ministers appear to have objected strongly to the lowness of the rent at which the Guycowar was to have the farm of the Paishwa's share of Ahmedabad and it certainly is low, compared with the value of the territory and the actual profit derived from it by the Paishwa, since the expiration of the Guycowar's former lease. But the Guycowar was entitled to great consideration in this transaction, when all the circumstances that led to it are adverted to and it would have been a moderate and justifiable exercise of your rights to have required the Paishwa to make to the Guycowar the absolute cession of his share of Ahmedabad, instead of a mere grant of the form in perpetuity. The basis of the demand made from the Paishwa in the late negotiations having however been the establishment of securities for our own interests and those of

the alliance by depriving him of the means of intrigues, and that object as far as related to his connexion with Guzerat being attained by the present arrangement, this mitigated exercise of the power we possessed was sufficient. The Guycowar, on the other hand, is a material gainer, both by the renewal of the lease on such easy terms and by the exclusion of the Paishwa from all interference in the affairs of Guzerat.

The reasons assigned by you for including the Kattiawar tribute, estimated at four lacs of rupees per annum clear in the general amount of the cessions to the Honorable Company are considered to be just and conclusive. The Governor General is sensible of the advantage that will result to our affairs in Guzerat and Kattiawar from this arrangement.

The Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay will have respectively proceeded, under the communications made to them by you, and the instructions to the Governor-General in Council, to occupy and introduce the British authority into the territories to be immediately transferred. The mode adopted by you for ascertaining the net value of the cessions in Guzerat and the Concan, and for supplying the deficiencies by a proportionate cession of lands in the Carnatic is highly approved, as well as your decided refusal to admit of any delay in the actual execution of the Article now under review. It is extremely desirable that the whole of the territorial arrangement should be brought to a close with the least practicable delay, and His Lordship is happy to observe that your attention was unremittingly directed to this object.

Article 8th. The provisions contained in this article for a future interchange of lands, with a view to the establishment of a good boundary is highly expedient. The Governor-General is disposed to think, that our boundary on the frontier of the ceded districts and Savenore may be materially improved by the accession of territory that may be obtained in that quarter, and by judicious interchanges of lands under the provision now referred to. It may be worthy of consideration also, whether an arrangement cannot be effected for the exchange of Soondoor for an equivalent portion of the proposed cession in the Carnatic. It would not however be expedient to sacrifice for the attainment of this object, any material point of strength or convenience in the adjustment

of the line of frontier. You will be pleased to correspond on these points with the Government of Fort St. George.

Although not immediately connected with the subject of this dispatch, I am directed to remark that the cessions made by the Paishwa in Guzerat may afford the means of rendering both our own possessions and those of the Guycowar more compact, and thus remove the inconvenience occasioned by an intermixture of territory which appears to prevail in that quarter in a very great degree. The attention of the Governor in Council of Bombay will be drawn to this point.

Article 9th. The stipulation regarding balances of revenue in the ceded territory is proper and equitable, and the Governor-General approved your declining to concede that point to the entreaties of the Paishwa's Ministers.

Article 10th. Your acquiescence in the wish of the Minister that the guns and treasures in the Forts, situated within the ceded territory should be given up to the Paishwa is quite unobjectionable.

Article 11th. Requires no remark.

Article 12th. The whole of the provisions of this Article are highly approved. The permanent occupations of the Fort of Ahmednagar with the military limits specified in the treaty is an object of great importance. His Lordship approves of your having overruled the objections offered by the Paishwa's ministers to the extent of ground required with the Fort. You will of course consult, as far as may be practicable the convenience of the Government and of the inhabitants of the Petta and of the village of Binjar, in ultimately fixing the limits.

It will now be expedient to commence without delay, the most urgent of the repairs and improvements of the Fort, the necessity of which has been acknowledged, and the execution only prevented by the uncertainty of our tenure. You will be pleased to consult Colonel Smith regarding the comparative urgency of the works to be undertaken, and to communicate the result to the Governor in Council of Bombay who will be instructed to take measures for carrying them into effect without delay, and for completing the remainder successively according to their relative importance. The suggestion contained in Colonel Smith's letter to you of the 6th August 1816, for

rendering Ahmednagar a general depot for the military stores of all the British troops in the Deccan has already received the qualified assent of the Governor-General in Council. The opinion seems to His Lordship to be founded on solid ground but as it is in some respects a question of comparative expense, and as its utility for the purpose under consideration refer in a great degree to the establishments and arrangements of the Government of Fort St. George, His Lordship has judged it expedient previously to coming to a final decision, to request the Governor in Council of Fort St. George and His Excellency Sir Thomas Hislop to take the matter into their consideration and report their sentiments to the Governor-General. You will be pleased to communicate to His Excellency such suggestions as may occur to you on the subject, and His Excellency will naturally call for Colonel Smith's opinion on a point on which his local knowledge and experience render it peculiarly valuable. The suspension of a decision on this question will not delay the progress of the repairs which under any circumstances are indispensable. I am directed to observe that the Governor-General excludes from this arrangement the Nagpore subsidiary which can be more easily furnished with its stores and equipment from this side of India.

The assignment of pasture lands for the use of the British troops serving in the Paishwa's territories requires no remark.

Articles 13th and 14th. The provisions contained in these Articles are considered to be among the most essential stipulations of the treaty. The Governor-General approves of your having required the Paishwa to transfer to the British Government his rights in Hindoostan, instead of simply relinquishing them as prescribed in your instructions. The specification of them, as those secured to His Highness by the treaty of Surjee Angengaum, is also approved for the reasons stated by you. I shall have the honor to address you separately without delay on the subject of the transfer of His Highness's rights in Hindoostan and Bundelkhand. The proclamations of His Highness for giving effect to this stipulation transmitted by you to the Persian Secretary have been received.

Article 15th. The alteration in the Sannads for the farm of the Paishwa's share of Ahmedabad, in order to adopt the terms of the grant to the circumstance under which the farm

is now to be held, are approved of course. All the observations that have occurred to the Governor-General on the provisions of this Article have been anticipated in the remarks on Articles fifth and seventh.

Article 16th. The recognition of the Articles of Punderpore regarding the settlement of the Southern Jaggeerdars and the giving to them the sanction of a solemn treaty were in all respects proper and expedient. The new stipulations regarding the muster of the troops of the Jaggeerdars and other points provided for in this Article have the Governor-General's entire approbation. His Lordship particularly approves your having availed yourself of this opportunity of effecting the restitution of Rastia's Jaggeer of which that Chief had been deprived in a manner grossly unjust on the part of the Paishwa's Government, and calculated in its effect to discredit the efficacy of our guarantee of the rights of the Jaggeerdars. His Lordship approves however of your having assented to the exclusion of this stipulation from the treaty on condition of the Paishwa making a promise to the same effect in a letter to your address.

The Governor-General is of opinion that some modification of the terms on which the Jaggeerdars hold their lands, with respect to the number of Horse they are bound to bring forward, will be expedient. It is evident that the stipulated rate of allowance for each horseman is entirely inadequate, and that number ought to be reduced so as to be more justly proportioned to the value of the lands assigned for their support. The necessity of the case has partly corrected this inequality, by establishing the custom of allowing a certain deficiency in the number of the horse to be produced by the Jaggeerdars, but it is obvious that this vague and undefined understanding is liable to abuse on both sides, and it would be preferable to fix the number to be maintained by a regular engagement under the guarantee of the British Government. It is probable, however, that both the Paishwa and the Jaggeerdars prefer the present footing, as affording opportunities of evasion and subterfuge, of which each will avail himself as he sees occasion. The stipulation requiring that all orders to the Jaggeerdars shall be issued in concert with the British Government will perhaps tend to prevent any serious inconveni-

ence, but His Lordship is desirous that the question just adverted to should receive your consideration and he is happy to perceive that you have offered to enter on the discussion of such arrangement which must of course have the voluntary consent of both parties.

Article 17th. The demand for the Paishwa's renunciation of all claims and pretensions to the Fort and territory of Mailghaut, and to all other territories occupied by his troops in 1811, was equally just and expedient. The manner in which you disposed of the order of surrender as reported in your dispatch of the 18th ultimo, is entirely approved. These are the only observations or instructions the Governor-General has to communicate to you connected with the actual provision of the treaty. I am directed however to add, that your decided refusal to admit of a further reference to the Governor-General in Council, or any other cause of delay either in the conclusion of the treaty or the execution of its provisions by the Paishwa, has received His Lordship's entire and unqualified approbation.

The Governor General approves the tenor of your communications to Ballaba Lachmun, the Dewan of the Venchoor Jaggeerdar, on the subject of his master's interests as affected by the new treaty. The desire of Ballaba that no indemnity be stipulated in the treaty for the Jaggeerdar, was natural as the inevitable consequence of such a stipulation must have been to render him an object of suspicion and hatred to the Paishwa. The Vinchoorkur does however in His Lordship's opinion possess strong claims on the British Government both for his general conduct and for that which he has recently pursued, and the policy of attending to these claims is greatly enhanced by the place which Ballaba now holds in the Paishwa's administration, and his conduct in that station. Your intimation to the Dewan that the Governor-General's policy would not admit of his holding his possessions in Hindoostan as a fief from the British Government was judiciously cautious. His Lordship is not however certain that such an arrangement may not be practicable without a departure from the principles of your policy. It will at all events, afford great satisfaction to the Governor General to secure the interests of the Vinchoorkur as far as may be practicable.

though the particular mode of effecting that object excepting under the supposition of the practicability just referred to, is not immediately apparent to His Lordship. The subject will be kept in mind and you will hereafter receive a communication concerning it.

The tenor of your discourse to the Paishwa at your interview with His Highness reported in your dispatch No. 62, and of your messages and communications to His Highness, both during the negotiations and since the conclusion of the treaty, has been entirely satisfactory to the Governor-General as being thoroughly consonant to the circumstances in which His Highness is now placed, and to the policy which it behoves the British Government to pursue towards him. It is not to be supposed that the Paishwa can have made so many sacrifices, some of them involving points on which he is known to be peculiarly tenacious, and all both really and professedly imposing restraints on his independence, and circumscribing, if not almost entirely destroying his political consequence with justice, that the efficacy of many of the stipulations will depend entirely on the strictness with which they are enforced; a circumstance which must necessarily continue for a time to irritate His Highness's feelings. A regard for our own security will not permit us to relax in any of those essential points, at all events, until we shall have ascertained, by experience, that an amendment in His Highness's conduct and disposition has taken place. But it is the interest, and will be the study of the British Government to employ every means, consistent with those paramount considerations, to soothe his feelings and conciliate his good will. The Governor-General is confident that your personal demeanour and conduct, as well as your mode of executing the functions of your office, will continue to be regulated as heretofore, by this principle; and that your temper and address and conciliatory manner will, as far as possible, counteract the unavoidable effect of the obnoxious measures which you have been required to carry, and the restraints you will have to impose on His Highness's inclinations

As tending to give His Highness confidence and at the same time to evince the support which your proceedings will receive from the Government, the Governor-General approves of your having encouraged his proposal to send a Vakeel for

the purpose before His Excellency in person with a statement of His Highness's wishes and requests. For the reason stated however, no relaxation in the Articles of the Treaty can be conceded to those solicitations.

On similar grounds your reference of His Highness to Sir John Malcolm was expedient. The tenor of that officer's discourse to His Highness will of course correspond in substance with that which you have uniformly held, and while it will be directed to conciliate His Highness's mind, it will satisfy him that no relaxation in the terms of the treaty can be admitted excepting as the reward of the uniform fidelity and good conduct, substantiated by experience and the evidence of facts

With the view of confirming these impressions, the Governor General has thought fit to address a letter to the Paishwa to the effect of the enclosed English Draft. The letter will be sent to you by the Persian Secretary and you will take an opportunity of presenting it to His Highness in such manner as you may consider to be most advisable.

Your immediate acquiescence in the Paishwa's desire to proceed to Punderpore was extremely judicious as marking your confidence in him and affording in a public manifestation of the restoration of harmony and good understanding. His Highness's return to Poona at the appointed time, coupled with the execution of the provisions of the treaty by the delivery of the ceded Forts and Territory, will form an unerring test of his resolution to abide by his new engagements.

The Governor-General concludes that the Paishwa has disbanded his extraordinary levies of troops, and discontinued all military preparations in every part of his dominion and all matters have returned to their usual and regular course. The Governor General does not entertain the smallest apprehension that His Highness will be so infatuated as to attempt openly to break the engagements he has now formed. Such an act of treachery would infallibly produce his ruin, since the British Government would then have no option but to proceed to the full extent of the most extreme measures contemplated in the instructions of the 7th April and subsequent dates.

The Governor-General deems it an act of justice to express his sentiments concerning the wisdom and propriety of the counsel which the prevailing ministers Moro Dixit and Ballaba

appear to have offered to His Highness the Paishwa, at least during the latter part of the discussions which have terminated in the conclusion of the treaty. They appear to have become sensible of the ruin impending over their master by his perseverance in the course which he was pursuing, and to have exerted themselves with zeal and earnestness to produce that change in his resolutions and conduct to which he is indebted for his safety. It may be expedient for you to take an opportunity of signifying to those ministers the favourable impressions, which your report of their conduct has made on the mind of the Governor-General, and thus encourage them to persevere in the only course by which they can conduct His Highness's affairs with credit and security.

In my letter of the 17th of May, I stated the view which the Governor General had taken of the conduct of Goklah and the procedure which it would in His Lordship's judgment be proper to pursue towards him, in the event of our being involved in hostilities with the Paishwa. Although not precisely under the circumstances then contemplated, your conduct towards Goklah has been regulated by the same principles.

You have been furnished with instructions regarding the disposal of Trimbakji in the event of his apprehension and surrender to the British Government. On that occurrence his family will of course be released from restraint.

On the execution of the stipulations of the Treaty the three Forts which were delivered into our hands as security for the surrender of Trimbakji within the term prescribed may be restored to the Paishwa, since the conclusion of the treaty has superseded the grounds on which the security was demanded.

The measures in progress for suppressing the remains of Trimbakji's rebellion are approved, as well as your intention of requesting Colonel Doveton and Colonel Smith when that service if performed, and the principal ceded Forts delivered up, to order other troops into the Cantonments.

The Governor-General cannot permit me to close this dispatch without again expressing to you the unqualified approbation and applause with which he has viewed your proceeding throughout the arduous crisis in which you were required to act. The vigilance, energy, promptitude and decision of your

measures, tempered with moderation and discretion and regulated by singular ability and address, have enabled you under the instructions of the Government not only to restore the interests of the British Government at the Court of Poona, from a condition of imminent hazard, but to establish them on a more secure and lasting foundation than has ever been the case since the conclusion of the treaty of Bassein. The critical importance of this settlement is placed in a striking point of view by a reference to the operations to be undertaken in the ensuing season against the predatory hordes, and to the embarrassing consequences to which the public interests might have been exposed, if it had been necessary to commence that service while the Paishwa had the inclination and the means of throwing the resources of his country into the scale of the enemy.

Impressed with this opinion of the merits of your public conduct, His Lordship has had the greatest satisfaction in representing it to the Honorable Court of Directors in terms commensurate with his sense of value and importance of the services you have rendered to the Honorable Company and the Nation.

Copies of the Governor General's letters to the Governor in Council of Fort. St. George, the Governor in Council of Bombay and His Excellency Sir Thomas Hislop in subjects connected with this dispatch are transmitted herewith.

(On the Ganges near Rajmahl.)

No. 49. *Seeking to remove forever all cause of future dissension between the Peshwa and the Honourable Company.*

From I. ADAMS, Secretary to the Government.
To His Highness the PAISHWA.

July 25th, 1817.

Mr. Elphinstone will have delivered to Your Highness my ratification of the treaty concluded between Your Highness and the Honorable Company on the 13th of June for adjusting the differences which had unfortunately arisen between Your Highness and the British Government and by removing as I trust

forever all cause of future dissension. I am in daily expectation of hearing of the execution of the provisions of the treaty.

The interruption which took place in the harmony that had so long subsisted between the Honorable Company and Your Highness was deeply deplored by me and the efforts made by the Resident to prevent affairs from coming to extremities were in exact conformity to my wishes and to the general spirit of my instructions for his guidance in all his intercourse with Your Highness. Since Your Highness has adopted a course of conduct consistent with the obligations of your plighted faith towards the British Government and with the wisdom and discernment, which are your acknowledged attributes, I am persuaded that the imminent peril to which you were for a time exposed by counsels of an opposite tendency must have been forcibly impressed on your mind. Your Highness must be fully sensible that if a rupture had unfortunately occurred between the British Government and Your Highness it could have had but one result and that however deeply such a crisis would have been lamented by me, Your Highness would have been the one sufferer. I trust that the issue of these discussions which has left Your Highness in the enjoyment of power, dignity and security, and has removed all possible cause of future difference, will have augmented your confidence in the moderation, justice, and magnitude of the British Government, and confirmed your resolution to adhere with inflexible fidelity to the condition of the alliance.

It is not the purpose of this letter to dwell on events which can only excite unpleasant feelings, nor will it ever be the tendency of my conduct towards Your Highness to recall to memory those occurrences. I address you now in the spirit of most sincere friendship and offer you the cordial assurance of my undiminished regard for your interests and desire for the preservation of your dignity and honor and the increase of your prosperity. These sentiments which have at all times prompted my conduct towards Your Highness will continue to guide it, and Your Highness may be assured that they will be felt with equal cordiality by Mr. Elphinstone whose personal attachment to Your Highness no less than the uniform tenor of my instruction, will impel him to seek Your Highness's gratification by every means in his power. Your Highness

already knows that that gentleman possesses a high place in my confidence and esteem and that all his measures have received my unqualified approbation. You will therefore continue heretofore to receive his communications as if they proceeded directly from myself.

I am now on my way to the Western Provinces for the purpose of personally superintending the measures to be adopted for extirpating the Pindarries and settling the country. The approaching crisis will afford Your Highness an opportunity of manifesting the sincerity and zeal of your friendship by a cordial co-operation in those measures which may be suggested to you by Mr. Elphinstone for the promotion of general interests. I shall receive constant information of events and transactions in the Deccan and I anticipate with confidence on the part of Your Highness a faithful, zealous and honorable performance of every obligation of friendship and alliance.

SECTION III

THE LAST PHASE

From 7th November 1817
To 7th July 1818.

No. 50. *Informing that the Peshwa's troops were defeated at Kirkee and gives direction for further action.*

From M. ELPHINSTONE, Resident at Poona.

To Colonel I. MUNRO.

Camp Kirkee. 7th November, 1817.

I have the honor to acquaint you that His Highness the Paishwa's troops marched out to attack our Brigade at the place on the 5th instant. They were met by the Brigade and driven off the field in great confusion with the loss of upwards of 500 men. The lateness of the hour and their speedy retreat saved them from further loss. Being now at open War with the Paishwa I have suggested that if Soondoor be not taken you should immediately come to terms with the Jaggeerdar so as to render your force disposable against the Paishwa. If Soondoor be taken I would recommend you keeping it for the Company. It certainly ought not to be given up to the Paishwa's officers. If it has been given up the officer ought, if it can easily be done, to be dispossessed, but I do not think it desirable you should engage in any long operation to recover it. As soon as your force is disengaged it will be for you to consider whether to employ it as originally proposed in watching the expected incursions of the Pindarries, or to make use of the latitude allowed to General Pritzler and apply it to the reduction of the Paishwa's power. Should you determine on the latter course, as I think most probable, I am of opinion that the best course for you to pursue is to enter the Paishwa's country and move towards the Kisnah in the neighbourhood of Meritch. This will tend to draw off the Southern Jageerdars, and to fix the fidelity of the Rajah of Colapore, and will expose your force to no risk. Any subsequent modification of this plan will be suggested as the occasion shall require. If possible, I should think you ought to bring on your battering ram. You can then be reinforced from this, and will be able to reduce all the Southern Country.

Memorandum.

A copy sent to General Pritzler through Mr. Russell. Sent in duplicate on the 8th.

No. 51. *Informing the state of the Peshwa's army.*

From M. ELPHINSTONE, Resident at Poona.
To General SMITH.

12th November, 1817.

Your letter of yesterday delighted us all. Spiller and his horse are in everybody's mouth, and are for the time eclipsing Swanton, whose dash and activity have been greatly admired. The enemy are spread out to the East of our old camp. Their left is a large square with the Paishwa in the middle of it, and two parallel lines of country run out of it to their right. They have about 20 guns there. On the side of the river is the Vinchoorkur, beyond the ground of the Paishwa's Brigade. His right is in the rear of the place where the auxiliary horse were pitched when you were here (11 a.m.). I have this moment received your second letter. This accident is unfortunate as it will embolden the rascals, but it was scarcely to be expected that so long a line could get on without some losses. Depend on it you will never get them to fight, as they have only cavalry, so you must make up your mind to worry till you get in, and then you will have them.

No. 52. *Dispatch regarding Nagpur Raja's secret correspondence with Scindia, Peshwa and the Pindharis against the British Government.*

From R. JENKINS, Resident at Nagpore.
To His Excellency, Lieutenant-General Sir T. HISLOP.

Nagpore, 14th November, 1817.

I have had the honour to receive Major Agnew's dispatch under date the 3rd instant.

In conformity to the orders of your Excellency the detachment under Lieutenant Colonel Scott which had advanced towards Ramtek, has fallen back to a position nearer Nagpore. I thought it advisable still to keep it in Camp, but under the present aspect of affairs, it seemed to be inexpedient to divide it in order to throw out the two small detachments proposed. The whole force, with which Lieutenant Colonel Scott moved out does not consist of more than 465 rank and file of the

Infantry and 254 cavalry of which 30 troopers were in hospital and 38 convalescent and after forming this force, two weak companies only of 50 men each with the sick and recruits at drill remain in the Cantonment, since increased by the return of the treasure detachment of one company from Hoossengabad.

Under the actual state of things at Poona, Your Excellency will naturally expect to hear from me on the subject of the temper and proceedings of this Court and the part it is likely to take should the Paishwa proceed to extremities.

In appearance everything is friendly and the measures concerted for the advance of the contingent and of other troops destined to act against the Pindarries are in a train of accomplishment. Captain Bayley saw the contingent which is encamped about six miles off, the day before yesterday. He was hardly allowed to look at them, but the casual survey he was enabled to take, impressed him with a very unfavourable opinion of the majority of the horse. I have remonstrated on this subject, and insisted that they should be regularly examined, and the bad horse turned out, according to agreement. In consequence of Colonel Scott's return, I have told the Durbar that the force destined to co-operate on the line entrusted to that officer, had better be posted about Ramtek. To this the Rajah has agreed, and with reference to a wish formerly expressed by the Rajah that our troops should not be posted too near Ramtek on account of its being a place of sanctity, the arrangement is acknowledged to be more agreeable than the one formerly proposed.

On the other hand the most active though secret intercourse is carried on with the Vakeels of Scindia and Anund Rao, the brother of the Paishwa's former Vakeel, who is encamped without the city with the view of returning to Benares. Continual expresses are said to arrive from Poona and the contents to indicate the Paishwa's hostility to us, his power and intention to bring it into immediate action, and his expectation that the Rajah will follow his example. The Rajah on his part is raising as many troops as he can. He has ordered all the principal Zamindars to collect as many horse and infantry as they can. He has even sent to recruit in Malwa, and he openly talks of going to Chanda with his family under

pretence of visiting the Temple of Dence at that place, for the recovery of health of his principal wife. He has moved the principal part of his troops to the opposite side of the City. Orders have been given for all these troops to be ready for immediate action and I have even heard though from a doubtful authority that the Rajah has told some of his principal Marhatta Sirdars to send away their families from Nagpore.

The principal circumstances above mentioned I hear from so many quarters that I cannot doubt their correctness and I am constantly receiving warnings from principal persons in our interest in the Durbar that I ought to be watchful and that treachery is meditated.

The Rajah's proposed journey to Chanda is said to be intended to carry him out of the way of danger, and to secure his treasures and jewels, which he means to take with him.

The unsettled state of people's mind on viewing our great military preparations and speculating upon the objects of our policy and the obstacles we were likely to meet with would naturally impart its color to everything. The idea of a common interest amongst the Mahratta powers in opposition to our power is too deeply rooted to be easily removed, and the Rajah's preparations might be easily attributed to hostile designs, whilst they were inasmuch as intended solely to meet our expectation of his co-operation against the Pindarries or at least partly to be ready for any event. I could not however bring my mind to contemplate any fixed hostile purpose in the Rajah, and even his intercourse with Sindiah and the Paishwa, though it could not be innocent, I thought might be attributed to the natural wish of keeping well with those powers, known to be hostile in their feelings, and whom the progress of events might bring into action perhaps successfully against us. Above all, I considered the timidity of the Rajah's character and his want of power is our best guarantee for his avoiding any dangerous measure. I have however every reason to think that there are not wanting persons in the Durbar to urge His Highness to some dangerous step although this counsel is counteracted at present by more prudent advice and His Highness's own fears.

I deem it proper however to mention the following intelligence sent me by Sir John Malcolm, as corroborating an ac-

they must take the consequences of any movement of their troops towards the Residency, which such alarms whether true or false may render necessary, since it is obvious that the reports of Pindarries are propagated by the Rajah's instructed agents.

No. 55. *Letter to the Resident relating to the invasion of the Peshwa's possessions in the Konkan.*

From F. WARDEN, Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

To M. ELPHINSTONE, Resident at Poona.

25th November, 1817.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 21st of this month, and to inform you that orders have been issued for the occupation of Oolpar which the Right Honorable the Governor in Council was restrained from authorizing from being ignorant how far the considerations which weighed with you in not demanding its cession, as announced in your private letter dated 7th of June to the Right Honorable the Governor, might still be operative.

With respect to the Paishwa's possessions in the Southern Concan, the enclosed copy of my letter to the Resident at Bancoote... will inform you of the measures that have been adopted for the invasion of that part of His Highness's possession.

No. 56. *Sir J. Malcolm's failure in persuading the Rajah of Nagpur, and the Rajah's continued intercourse with the Peshwa and the Pindharis.*

From Robert JENKINS, Resident at Nagpore.

To Marquis of HASTINGS.

26th November, 1817.

I now proceed to state to Your Excellency the progress of events at this Court since the visit of Sir John Malcolm whose able dispatch on the affairs of this quarter your Excellency will have already received.

The entire failure of all the Rajah's promises is but a negative feature in His Highness's conduct. From and even before the period mentioned, the most active intercourse has been kept up by His Highness with the Paishwa, with Scindia and with the Pindarries. First, His Highness never dismissed the brother of the old Vakeel of the Paishwa, Narrain Rao Wide, and through him as well as through other channels the intercourse has been uninterrupted. The collection of all the Paishwa's troops at Poona was met with a corresponding measure here, and the delays regarding the contingent and its actual state when produced, evidently showed that the Rajah had no intention of sending away any of his good troops from Nagpore. The greater part even of the troops here assigned for the contingent were new levies, and I had repeated warnings from our friends in the Durbar not to rely upon those troops, as they would undoubtedly be treacherous if any service was required of them.

Secondly, the Rajah not content with the troops he could raise in Nagpore, sent agents across the Nerbudda to procure more and these agents are now employed in that duty, whilst the Zamindars on the frontiers received instructions to do the same, but all in the most secret of these proceedings, I was not only advised by respectable persons here, but by my news writers on the Nerbudda and by Lieutenant Colonel Macmorine.

Thirdly, the Rajah entered into negotiations with the Pindarries to bring a body down, and jointly with His Highness's troops to attack those of the British Government. The principal proof of this is stated in my dispatch to Sir Thomas Hislop of the 4th instant but this intelligence has also been confirmed from the most respectable sources.

Fourthly, His Highness has sometime past planned an attack upon the British troops at Nagpore. The result of the same attempt at Poona I believe, caused a little hesitation on the subject, but still the plan was not abandoned. The proof of this is its notoriety, as well as the repeated warnings I have received from the most respectable authorities in the Durbar, as well as all my intelligencers in the city. Mun Bhut and the other advisers of this deperate measure even openly boasted of it. To cover the precautions necessary for

count which I received some time ago at Nagpore, in a way which it is impossible to think designed and which is hereafter mentioned.

"Deposition of Goolab Sing.

Hurdah, November 3rd.

Goolab Sing says that Aijun the son of Khan Mahommed went about fifteen days ago with a Khillat, and was charged with a message to Cheetoo from the Rajah of Nagpore inviting the Pindarries to invade his country, and promising that they should be joined by his troops, who would then surround and destroy the English. He says that Aijun told him this at his house at Buja Ketry on his way to Pindarry Camp."

The following is the substance of intelligence I received at Nagpore on the 8th of September last.

"That on the 1st Khan Mahommed Pindarry and Azim his son arrived at Nagpore; that they were introduced to the Rajah on the 7th at night and offered the services of their Master Seetoo; that it was agreed at this meeting that Seetoo should send down 5,000 Pindarries, that these should plunder on the road to save appearances, and even burn one of the suburbs of Nagpore; that the Rajah would be absent at Chanda, and his troops left to defend the city should join the Pindarries in attacking the English Cantonment and the Residency. When this plan was settled Khan Mahommed and his son were dismissed with presents of cloths and jewels for Seetoo."

I did not think this intelligence deserving much credit at the time, but this unexpected confirmation of it, requires that it should be noticed.

Since commencing this letter I have received accounts of the Paishwa having attacked troops at Poona on the 6th though without success. Under such circumstances, having so much reason to mistrust the Rajah in general, and the intelligence I receive here pointing to some similar attempt, I have deemed it my duty to write to Captain Hare by express requesting him to proceed with all practical expedition towards Nagpore. I trust that this step which seems to me to be one of necessary precaution with regard both to our weakness and the importance of repressing at this moment every hostile attempt in this quarter, will meet with Your Excellency's approbation.

No. 53. *Dispatch from Sir T. Hislop to the Government of Fort William on various acts of hostility by the Peshwa against the Company's troops at Poona.*

From the Marquis of HASTINGS.

To Lieutenant General Sir Thomas HISLOP.

21st November, 1817.

Authentic intelligence having reached me this morning of an action having taken place between the British detachment at Poona and the Paishwa's forces in which the latter were repulsed with loss, I deem it proper to repeat to Your Excellency my desire that the actual occurrence of hostilities between the Paishwa and the British Government may not interfere with the active pursuit of the Pindarries by the columns destined for that service. In the present state of circumstances, it may not be necessary for those detachments to be formed on such a scale of strength as would have been requisite had there been reason to expect resistance on the part of the freebooters or obstructions to the operations of our troops from any of the regular powers in Malwa. Under this view of the case Your Excellency will still be able to retain to the southward of the Nerbudda a force sufficient to overawe the Rajah of Nagpore and otherwise to support our interests in the Deccan should rupture with the Paishwa lead to disturbance in any other quarter. It is my hope however that the failure of the first attack on our troops followed by the early advance of Brigadier General Smith's Division on Poona will have the effect of inducing the disaffected in other quarters to remain quiet until they can mark more distinctly the probable course of events. I request Your Excellency, under any contingency until you shall receive advices of a contrary tenor either from me or from Captain Close, to shape your measures without any reference to apprehended hostilities on the part of Scindia or Ameer Khan. It is proper also Your Excellency should be apprized that the Regent Bhace of the State of Holkar has made a secret proposition for placing the family and the State of Holkar under the protection of the British Government. In the present debilitated condition of that State however the disposition of Bhace and her confidential advisers will be

no certain security for the conduct of the troops, and this consideration will no doubt occupy Your Excellency's attention.

No. 54. *Letter regarding the Raja of Nagpur being made a Senapati by the Peshwa.*

From Robert JENKINS, Resident at Nagpore.

To Sir T. HISLOP.

24th November, 1817.

Last night I received a note from Ramchunder Waugh stating a Khillut had arrived from the Peshwa for the Rajah; this Khillut he said had been brought by Kundoo Pundit the Rajah's Vakeel lately dismissed by the Paishwa under the Treaty of Poona, and that Mr. Elphinstone had been the means of procuring for the Rajah this mark of distinction, that tomorrow as a lucky day was fixed upon for receiving it with due ceremonies which consisted in the Rajah going out in State to his camp with his Jury Patka firing Salutes and remaining three days at the head of his troops. The Rajah requested that whether I would attend myself, or send some one on my part to be present at the ceremony, and that I would also order a salute to be fired on the occasion.

To this communication I replied that when the Killut in question left Poona, the Paishwa was still on terms of amity with the British Government and His Highness, that what has since happened which His Highness well knew placed the Paishwa in the light of an enemy to both states, that under such circumstances, the accepting of a Khillut from the Paishwa in such a public manner would have a very bad appearance, that I was convinced that the Governor-General would not receive a Khillut from the Paishwa under such circumstances, and certainly would not expect His Highness to do any such thing, or having said this I left the matter to his own prudence and a due sense of what might be the consequence. Notwithstanding this remonstrance I received this morning a note from Ramchunder Waugh saying that the Rajah intended to receive the Khillut in the manner before mentioned, but that it ought not to raise any unpleasant feelings in my

mind, as it had been sent through our channel, and could excite no enmity between the two states, as they were one.

The Rajah accordingly having first received the Khillut in public Durbar, and the Nuzurs for all his Chiefs and Ministers, proceeded to his principal camp on the west side of the Tower where he was received with uncommon demonstrations of pomp and show, and with every ceremony indicative of his having received the dignity of Senaputty or General in Chief of the Armies of the Mahratta Empire. On this I have only to remark that it is generally considered as a public demonstration of the Rajah's alliance with the Paishwa and his determination to follow the path already entered upon by Bajee Row.

With regard to the project of attacking the British troops at this place, I have received continual communications since my dispatches of the 14th and 16th instant to Your Excellency and Sir John Malcolm, describing the arguments which have been used to excite the Rajah to such a step and the hitherto successful opposition of his more prudent advisers, but not a word indicative of any complaint against us or any intention on the part of the Rajah to break with us has appeared from any of his public communications. On the contrary His Highness being alarmed a few nights ago by a false report doubtless fabricated by the war-like faction that the British troops were moving out to attack him, sent for my Marhatta Moonshee and talked for an hour against the treachery of the Paishwa and the impossibility of his following an example when his means were considered, his actual situation, living as he was with his family in an open town and without any Fort of consequence, except Chanda to place them in security —and above all his gratitude towards the British Government to whose favor and protection he owed everything, and should always desire to owe everything to it and it alone.

We are as far on our guard as we can be without assuring an open attitude of distrust, but in consequence of the general feeling industriously excited by our enemies, that an attack is intended and the false reports propagated regarding Pindárries, which are made the instruments of exciting alarm, and the pretence of keeping the Rajah's troops in a continued state of readiness for movement, I have warned the Durbar that

the purpose, and to endeavour to blind me, reports of the approach of large bodies of Pindarries have been for some time past industriously propagated, although there is not a Pindarry in the country. The troops of the Rajah under this pretence have been kept in a continual state of readiness, and the Chiefs residing near the hills where the Residency is built, received notice to send away their families to some place of security.

Whilst I could with my prudence neglect these appearances I did, but finding this conduct persisted in, I deemed it advisable to secure the Residency against surprize, and to concert with Colonel Scott the best mode of action in case the Rajah shewed his hostile intentions more decidedly. It was accordingly resolved that in such case the Cantonment should be abandoned, and the two hills close to the Residency which present an almost impregnable position for a small force, besides giving us great advantage in any operation against the city, should be the position for the troops.

Whilst we took measures as quietly as practicable to prevent the Residency being carried by any sudden attack, and to enable us to maintain the hill until Colonel Scott could join us, I sent a message to the Durbar intimating that I did not know what was meant by the reports so industriously circulated or by the measures of alarm adopted in His Highness's camps, and particularly in those near us; that I knew that there were no Pindarries in the country and could not therefore provide against an enemy which did not exist; still that it was my duty to watch over the safety of our own troops and people, and that if any sudden alarm real or feigned led to any unusal movement on His Highness's part, I should be compelled to resort to such measures as were best adopted for our security.

The Rajah's conduct regarding the Khillut from Poona which was a pretence for his entering his camp, is already before Your Excellency. I could not but consider this conduct as a decisive indication for a union with the Paishwa. Still however, I took no further immediate measures than had been already adopted; but yesterday our communication with the city was interdicted, and the object seemed to be to prevent the measures in progress of removing the treasures and valuables from the palace and the families of the Rajah and the princi-

pal Ministers and Chiefs from the City, from coming to my knowledge until it was effected. These I had before learnt were preliminary steps to precede the mediated attack upon us. Whilst the communication was thus stopped, I received intelligence at about 3 p. m. that orders had arrived from the city ordering the contingent to move in and that on the receipt of that order immediate alarm of Pindarries was set up, and the troops actually on their march, at the same time I heard that the other camps on the same side of the town were getting under arms. I deemed it my duty therefore no longer to hesitate in calling in Colonel Scott, who arrived in a very short time and took up the position determined upon. Before Colonel Scott's arrival, a body of Arabs showed a disposition to occupy one end of the principal hill towards the city, but on the prompt movement of the party destined to be posted there, they retired without anything.

I at the same time sent a note to Ramchunder Waugh mentioning what had already taken place, my communications being now allowed to pass, and at the same time assuring the Rajah that the measure I had taken was merely a defensive one rendered absolutely necessary by the circumstances of the moment.

On the evening after entering his camp and receiving the Khillut from Poona, my Mahratta Moonshee was sent for to the Durbar. The professed object was to learn my feelings on the disregard shown to my advice, and to reconcile matters. My opinion was plainly stated that the Rajah's measures had for some time past been more than doubtful, but that this measure resolved everything into certainty. Against this Ramchunder Waugh loudly protested and begged that I would not consider the matter in such a light. He said the Rajah was my younger brother and if he committed a fault I ought no doubt to chide, but forgive and bring him back to the right road. Nagoo Pundit and Narrain Pundit were also called in, and the Moonshee was desired to ask me how the Rajah could satisfy me and restore confidence.

I sent the Moonshee last night with a written statement of all my doubts respecting the Rajah's conduct as detailed above. Ramchunder Waugh, Nagoo Pundit and Narrain Pundit were present. The Moonshee having first gone to the

house of the latter in the city whence they were to proceed together to the Rajah's camp, Narrain Punait said that the Rajah would be pleased and everything satisfactorily settled if the following points could be adjusted. First, Goojabba be sent back to Nagpore. Secondly, the contingent be not too nicely inspected. Thirdly, some arrangements be made to prevent the Rajah's revenue suffering so much as did by the remission of duties on grain etc. for the use of our large armies. Fourthly, our troops in the Rajah's territory be reduced to the number fixed by the Treaty. Fifthly, some consideration be shown to the Rajah's pecuniary necessities, which from our demand and those of his own troops almost reduced him to despair. I had before received private overtures from Nagoo Pundit mentioning these as the Rajah's grievances, and offering his services to accommodate everything, but this is the first public mention of those grievances, and is a full admission of a hostile purpose. After the enumeration, the Moonshee and Narrain Pundit went in the camp.

To the paper containing my charges against the Rajah, the Ministers generally asserted that the Rajah had no hostile designs and the most friendly professions were lavished. The grievances mentioned by Narrain Pundit were again slightly touched upon, but the conclusion of all was that the Rajah wished a thorough reconciliation and wished me to point out how it could be brought about, all the ministers offering their services to effect it. My Moonshee was requested to return this morning with my sentiments on the subject after which Ramchunder Waugh would visit me, and the Rajah and myself should also exchange visits when all was settled.

This morning, however, an indication has appeared for an intention to attack our position, and guns have been brought and pointed towards the strongest part of it, whilst bodies of infantry consisting of Arabs and some of the regular battalions are silently collecting. My Moonshee has again been sent for, and I have told the Durbar that negotiations are a farce when hostile demonstrations alluded to are going on, and which against the inclination perhaps of the Rajah and certainly of myself, might precipitate an open rupture when negotiations would no longer be in my power.

The Detachment under Colonel Gahan has been ordered to march in, leaving its luggage and it ought to arrive tomorrow night. Nothing but the Rajah's entire submission, and full security for the future, to obtain which can be a work I conceive neither of time nor of difficulty ought now to cause any relaxation in the most active means to reduce him, and I hope that either His Excellency Sir Thomas Hislop or Brigadier General Doveton will be shortly on their march to Nagpore.

P. S.—Having this morning received private accounts of the attack, defeat and flight of the Paishwa and the occupation of Poona by the British troops on the 17th instant, I communicated it to the Durbar, and have received a friendly and congratulatory answer.

No. 57. *Reporting on the defeat of the Peshwa, and congratulating Elphinstone on the capture of Poona by General Smith.*

From Sir John MALCOLM, Brigadier General.

To M. ELPHINSTONE, Resident at Poona.

26th November, 1817.

I am directed by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief to enclose for your information a copy of the order he has issued on receipt of official accounts of the attack made on the Corps under Lieutenant Colonel Burr[1] and subsequent defeat of the Paishwa and capture of Poona by Brigadier General Smith.

His Excellency commands me to say that he has learnt from the official report with satisfaction but not with surprise, how great a share of that success which has attended our arms at Poona was owing to your advice and personal exertions.

From the moment that he heard of the treacherous designs of the Paishwa, he reposed with a confidence that nothing else could have inspired the energy and resources of your mind. The dangers that have subsequently arisen have in their turn

1. Lieut. Colonel Burr's Report describing the battle with the Peshwa is given in Forrest's Selections and Minutes and other official writings of Mountstuart Elphinstone, p. 181.

but presented opportunities to call forth your ability and firmness and he entertains the most sanguine (?) hope that the tried valour of the troops and the distinguished skill of their commander aided as they have hitherto been by your wisdom and experience will bring the contest in which we are engaged with our faithless ally to a speedy and honorable termination.

No. 58. *Informing him that the Paishwa has fled to Satara.*

From M. ELPHINSTONE, Resident at Poona.
To General T. MUNRO.

27th November, 1817.

You will I hope excuse the confused state of this letter and its enclosures. I thought it more important that you should hear from me than Mr. Adam and I therefore changed his letter into one for you. We are in this war advanced on our way to Sattarra whither the Paishwa has fled, he is not in the fort or likely to stand, he will probably either go south or retire to Wassota (Sowto in Arrow Smith) where the Rajah is removed. His horse are about us but do no harm.

No. 59. *British troops attacked at Nagpore. The Raja was defeated and the hostilities ended.*

From Robert JENKINS, Resident at Nagpore.
To M. ELPHINSTONE, Resident at Poona.

30th November, 1817.

I have the honor to inform you that the British troops at Nagpore posted on the heights near the Residency were attacked on the night of the 26th instant by the whole of the Rajah of Berar's Army, and that after an obstinate contest of 18 hours continuance we defeated them on every point though with a severe loss on our part in officers and men.

As the Rajah's troops are good deal dispirited and Lieutenant Colonel Gahan has joined us with a battalion of Native

Infantry and 3 troops of Cavalry with Gallopers, I do not think the Rajah will risk another attack. He has requested a cessation of hostilities which as we are not yet strong enough to attack him, I thought it was politic to grant, and he seems inclined to unconditional submission. Major Pitman with two battalions of infantry and a thousand of the reformed horse of Berar is on his march to Nagpore, and has by this time crossed the Wurda and Arejudier. General Doveton I presume will also by this time be in motion towards Nagpore.

No. 60. *Operations for the pursuit of the Peshwa and the necessity of ending the War as soon as possible.*

From M. ELPHINSTONE, Resident at Poona.

To Brigadier General SMITH.

6th December, 1817.

You will observe that it is His Excellency's wish that the force under your command should be withdrawn for the present from the army of the Deccan and attached for the special purpose of the War with the Paishwa. I therefore proceed to communicate my sentiments on the course which it is expedient to adopt towards His Highness.

In the first place it appears of the highest political importance to shorten the War. The example of protracted opposition to our arms by the Paishwa could not but have a very unfavorable effect on such of our other allies as are either wavering or disaffected and from his former station of the head of the Maratta Confederacy, a continuance of hostilities with him is very likely to unsettle the minds of all other chiefs of that Nation.

For the speedy termination of the War, it appears more effectual to act against His Highness's person, than to take his forts, reduce his country or detach his Sirdars by separate operations. If the Paishwa can be taken or so pressed as to be induced to submit, we shall be able at once to dictate our own terms and even your pursuit of him should not be attended with this complete success, it will greatly contribute by

reducing his power and lessening his reputation to the attainment of other objects just alluded to.

It is therefore of primary consequence to form a force so constituted as to enable it to overtake the light army with which the Paishwa now moves. This will be most effectually accomplished by uniting the cavalry and light infantry of the Division under the command of Brigadier General Pritzler (which is also rendered applicable to this War) to that of your army, by which means an adequate force will be provided for pursuit, while another force will remain for the conduct of any sieges which the operations of the War may render necessary. I have already requested General Pritzler to march to Punderpoor, and if he should arrive before you are required to leave this part of the country, it will be easy to carry the arrangement just mentioned into effect. But as General Pritzler's arrival may not take place for some time and as the Paishwa's returning towards the north may draw you to a distance from the force under that officer, it is necessary to provide for your undertaking the pursuit of the Paishwa with the means now at your disposal. You must be the judge of the manner in which this is to be effected. If your force would admit of it, it would evidently be desirable to form your light Division in such a manner as to allow of your battering train moving after you as the Paishwa may otherwise retire to a fort whenever he is pressed by your pursuit and leave it again before you can obtain the means of besieging it, but if it should not be advisable to form both Divisions I would then recommend your placing your train and heavy baggage at the nearest place, which you think would be secure and immediately commencing the pursuit with the rest of your army.

The above are all suggestions that occur to me in the present state of the Paishwa's country. I shall have constant opportunities of making you acquainted as they arise with any alterations in my views that may be produced by change of circumstances. The constant communications of our opinions on all subjects of this nature would indeed render this letter unnecessary were it not requisite for the information of Government to record the place on which we are about to act.

No. 61. *Apprizing him of Baji Rao's movements.*

From M. ELPHINSTONE, Resident at Poona.

To Major AGNEID.

7th December, 1817.

The Paishwa marched from Poosa Sowlee to this place which he left three days ago for Kurkoon. From thence he marched to Taimboornee and he had on the day before yesterday set off in a Northerly direction, but it was uncertain whether he would remain within his own Dominion or enter those of the Nizam. His force consists of 7000 to 8000 troops mostly cavalry with no guns. He gives out that he expects assistance from Bapoo Sindia and is moving towards the Nerbudda to join that Chief. Gokla with a force which the natives call 10,000 remains in this neighbourhood with the intention of harassing this army. He has however been totally unsuccessful hitherto. Copies sent to Captain Sydenham and Colonel Doveton.

No. 62. *Instructions regarding the settlement of the Country held lately by Baji Rao. Elphinstone appointed the sole Commissioner and entrusted with authority over all Civil and military officers.*

From I. ADAMS, Secretary to the Government,

To M. ELPHINSTONE, Resident at Poona.

15th December, 1817.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22nd ultimo, enclosing the copy of one of that date addressed by you to Major Agneid.

You will hereafter, and with the least practicable delay receive a full exposition of the sentiments and views of the Governor-General connected with the recent transactions at Poona together with His Lordship's resolution and instructions regarding the future settlement of the country lately held by Bagee Row, and the establishment of an order of things adopted to the new and expected condition of affairs in the Deccan produced by that person's atrocious violation of the Law of Nations and established usages and observances of all civilized States.

The object of this letter is to state in a few words the basis of the settlement which under the supposition of the entire success of our arms against Bajee Row, of which the Governor-General cannot permit himself to doubt after being apprized of the able and vigorous prosecution of aspirations against his power, and the effect they have already produced will in His Lordship's judgement be justified and required for the security of our interests in the Deccan.

I am directed to premise that the terms detailed in your letter to Major Agneid are such as His Lordship would deem it indispensable to require from any individual, whom we might think fit to establish in the authority of the Paishwa (should it be deemed advisable to continue that designation) or in the Government of Poona under any other title. The conduct of Bajee Row however has been such as entirely to preclude his restoration to the Government of Poona on any terms and even to render all negotiations with him inadmissible, while political considerations of the first importance appear to His Lordship to dictate the arrangement of which I now proceed to state the fundamental principles.

First. The occupation of the whole of the territory lately forming the possessions of the Paishwa by the British Government and its annexation to the dominion of the Honorable Company with the exceptions hereafter stated.

Second. The perpetual exclusion of Bajee Row and His House from all sovereign authority.

Third. The expulsion from the Deccan of Bajee Row or the seizure and detention of his person in the custody of the British Government in such degree of restraint as circumstances may suggest.

Fourth. Such of the Southern Jaggeerdars and the other Jaggeerdars of the Paishwa's Government, as may not have taken part against the British Government in the late contest, or may speedily submit and be admitted to terms to be taken under the direct protection of the British Government, and to hold their lands from that Government in the same manner as heretofore from the Paishwa with such modifications in the conditions of their tenures as may hereafter be settled on the basis of the Articles of Punderpore. A proper distinction to be made in the adjustment of those conditions between the

Jaggeerdars whose conduct may have entitled them to favor, and those whose tardy submission may have deprived them of pretension to the consideration of the British Government.

Fifth. The lands of Goklah and any other of the Jaggeerdars not coming within the description of those referred to under the preceding head to be annexed to the British dominion, or otherwise disposed off at the option of the British Government.

Sixth. The murderers of Captain Vaughan and Mr. Vaughan or the abetters or authors of their murder or that of any other English officers to be publicly executed.

Seventh. Gokla and any other chiefs who are known to have been active in exciting the Paishwa to War with the British Government, or in the subsequent prosecution of hostilities, to be seized and their persons to be detained in custody, at the disposal of the British Government, unless it shall be established that any of them have been concerned directly or indirectly in the murder of any English officer, in which case they will of course be liable to the penalty of that crime.

Eighth. Provision in land to be made eventually for the Rajah of Sattarah. The provision for the Rajah of Sattarah may be made either an assignment of land in jaggeer or by establishing him in a small and compact sovereignty under such stipulations as shall secure the supremacy of the British Government. You will decide between these two arrangements or on the adoption of any other calculated to secure the same object, namely, conciliation of the tribe of Marathas to the new order of things, and the establishment of a counterpoise to the remaining influence of the former Brahmin Government.

Ninth. The establishment of a provision in land or money for Chimnagee and such of the members of the family of Bajee Row as may not have been too seriously implicated in his crimes, and for whom some permanent and honorable retreat will be necessary. The nature and extent of these provisions cannot be here prescribed but must be determined by you on the spot. It may be necessary to provide, in like manner for such of the principal officers and Sirdars of the former administration as cannot be employed under the new Government. It will be a question however whether pensions in

camp five days ago. The Paishwa has his tents as usual and is accompanied by his wife. Gokla remains in the rear with a light force of about 7000 horse who have neither tents nor baggage of any description but sleep by their horses, which are always saddled and generally shift their ground once or twice in the course of every night. This force consists of part of Gokla's own troops, and those of Vinchoorkur and Poorunder. Their object is to hang on the rear of the army to plunder the baggage, to cut off supplies, to intercept communications and generally to cramp General Smith's operations. In the first mode of annoyance they have been totally unsuccessful and though they prevent supplies coming in unless under strong escorts, yet as they leave the grain in the villages no great inconvenience is occasioned by the privation ; they are most successful in stopping communications but the effect of them is chiefly felt in their obliging the light and heavy parts of the army to move in a body and in the delay occasioned by the necessity of guarding against their possible enterprizes. Notwithstanding these obstructions, General Smith has marched on an average of 15 miles a day ever since he left Poona and as he is about to leave his battering ram at this place, he will henceforth be able to press the Paishwa much closer with much less exertion to his army.

The Paishwa's course was first directed to the South but from Poossa Sowlee he turned East and marched in that direction to Punderpoor, from whence he moved first North and then North West towards Poona, he passed within 20 miles of that Capital, and is now near Joonere 50 miles North-West of that Cantonment. He is said to have been joined by Trimbuckjee with a body of Beels and Ramoossees and some Arabs, and it is believed that he intends to retire into the hills of North Joonere which are impassable for guns, and there to endeavour to defend himself. Both the Paishwa's force and Gokla's are represented to be harassed and disheartened, of which the best proof is afforded by the reduction of their numbers. Brigadier General Pritzler was at Beejapore on the 12th instant on his march towards Punderpoor, from whence I have recommended his advancing towards Pairgaum on the Beema.

I had formerly the honor to report my having addressed letters to the Paishwa and to Gokla threatening retaliation if

any other British prisoners be put to death. After some time I received answers, both of which disavowed the murder of Captain Vaughan and Mr. Vaughan. Gokla has promised an enquiry regarding the murders and the Paishwa professed a strong desire to be at peace with the Company under whose pretection he had lived so happily. Two days after, two Hircarralis of Gokla's brought letters from Carnets, Morrison and Hunter, stating that though rather roughly treated at first they had since their arrival at Poona been well treated, and were in charge of Major Pinto. The letter, though however not delivered till the 3rd of December, was dated the 9th of November, only two days after their capture, and before they were sent to Junjooree. Their treatment there is represented to be harsh. These letters were delivered without any message from Gokla, but the delivery of them after so long a period had of itself an appearance of a wish to conciliate, and agreed with popular reports at the time that the Paishwa wished to treat. This intention if it was ever entertained, was probably altered by the intelligence of the War with the Rajah of Nagpore. Yesterday a Brahmin calling himself Ball Kishen Shastry, and professing to be an agent of the Paishwa's arrived in camp in disguise. He represented himself to have been sent to Poona by the Paishwa from Pardlee (where His Highness was about the last week of November) but ordered to remain quiet until further orders. These orders arrived about a fortnight ago, when Ball Kishen waited on Lieutenant Robertson who has remained in charge of Poona. He opened his mission to that officer and the object of it appeared to be to persuade us that the Paishwa was himself our friend, but was not a free agent being borne away by the violence of Gokla and Ballaba, to prevail on me to apply for an armistice and finally to ascertain whether we were likely to direct our attention to the person of the Paishwa, or that of the Rajah of Sattara. Captain Robertson very judiciously ridiculed the idea of our asking an armistice and recommended the Paishwa to come forward openly and throw himself on our mercy as the only means of keeping his musnud, and pointed out the ease with which we might set up a new Paishwa. Bal Kishan held nearly the same language to me that he had to Captain Robertson except that he did not mention the armistice, and spoke of the Paishwa's

coming alone into the camp if he received encouragement. He did not specify what encouragement was expected but as he spoke of our behaving as formerly, and not as for the last year, I conceive that he has no thought of unconditional submission. My answer was, that I did not know that he was sent by the Paishwa but that what I had to say was no secret and I would therefore communicate it. It was that I had received no orders and did not know whether Your Excellency would treat with the Paishwa even now ; that I was sure you would not if he pushed things to extremities ; that he must be sensible how much we lost by not setting up a new Government, to which the Sirdars who disapproved of His Highness's measures might repair, and that he had better endeavour to obtain terms before it was too late. Ball Kishen Shastry was desirous of remaining a day, first to allow me time for consideration, and afterwards for his own convenience, but I thought it best to send him immediately out of camp. If these overtures come from the Paishwa, they were probably insincere. It seems his plan to throw the odium of the war on his Sirdars, and to endeavour to maintain a sort of neutrality for himself, but his reception of Trimbakji, if true, is a proof that he has no immediate thoughts of peace, or he would not throw so great an obstacle in the way of an accommodation.

Some time ago I received a letter from Madhoo Row Dadjee, the son of Purrusram Bhow, explaining that he had been obliged to send his nephew Row Saheb to join the Paishwa, but that he will still be ours at heart. As nothing better can be expected of the Jaggeerdars, while we can neither secure them by setting up a new Government, nor alarm them by overrunning their jaggeers, I thought it best to say that I was sensible that Row Saheb s joining was the effect of necessity and that I should wait for any demonstration of his attachment until Your Excellency should determine on some plan for settling the Government. I used this language in the belief that it would have an equally good effect on the Paishwa and the Jaggeerdars to be reminded of the possibility of a revolution. The chiefs of Merich, Koorundwar and Sirwal sent verbal answers ; no reply has been received from the other Jaggeerdars.

While General Smith was marching to the Southward, I

received a Vakeel from the Rajah of Colapore, professing his attachment, reminding me of his claim to Chikore and Manowlee and offering his services in collecting grain and providing depots if they should be required; he said any of his forts including Colapore was at our service.

General Smith marches tomorrow in pursuit of the Paishwa whom he will probably now be able to press with more effect than ever. The presence of the Rajah of Sattara in the Paishwa's camp is a proof of his want of confidence in his forts and it will be an additional incumbrance to his flight in the plain.

No. 64. *The surrender of the Raja of Nagpur, and the splendid service and co-operation given by General Doveton and his army.*

From R. JENKINS, Resident at Nagpore.

To the Marquis of HASTINGS.

22nd December, 1817.

Shortly after my dispatch to Your Excellency No. 29 of the 15th instant was written, I received a visit from Narrain Pundit who came to desire more time for the Rajah to consider the demands I had made and to propose modifications in them. I deemed it necessary to refuse more time and not to give any chances whatever, and to tell the Rajah that General Doveton would move to the attack of His Highness's troops the next morning at day light, if the conditions were not assented to.

In the evening I received another visit from Narrain Pundit who signified the Rajah's assent to the terms, but wanted it till noon on the next day to execute them. I told Narrain Pundit that I could not myself give the time required, that I would consult General Doveton, but that I hoped the Rajah would decide upon acting upon the whole of the conditions. At night I again had a visit from Pundit, who said that the Rajah would come into the Residency either at night or early in the morning. I said I recommended His Highness in by four o'clock, or at furthest by seven as laid down in my proposal.

At about six in the morning on the 16th, Narrain Pundit came again, and said that the Rajah could not come in, as the Arabs would not allow him, and that it would take time for him to give up the guns, withdraw his troops and evacuate the city, but that these things should be done in two or three days. After consulting Doveton, I gave the Rajah until nine o'clock a.m. to come in and if he did so I told him we might allow more time for the execution of other conditions but that if he still demurred, the British troops would immediately move to the attack of His Highness's guns and camps.

Brigadier General Doveton in the mean time found the troops in order of battle for the attack and before nine the Rajah came into the Residency attended only by Nagoo Pundit, Ramchunder Waugh and Jeswunt Rao Bhao, an old and respectable chief. Narrain Pundit had remained there. I received the Rajah with every attention the moment would admit of and to his apologies for what had passed, said everything to reassure him and to convince him that the step he had taken was the only one that could have saved him from utter destruction.

The next point was to get the artillery delivered up and the Rajah's troops withdrawn to a fixed position. The Rajah wanted time and expressed his apprehension that the troops would not be induced at once to submit. Considering however the importance of keeping up the impression already caused by General Doveton's disposition and on the very ground on which the Rajah solicited delay, I deemed it advisable not to give a longer interval than until 12 o'clock. Ramchunder Waugh was accordingly sent to cause the guns to be left in their positions, and the Rajah's army to retire. He returned before 12 to report that this had been done. The further events of this day, so glorious to British arms, Your Excellency will learn from General Doveton's dispatches of which I have had the honor to forward copies to Mr. Secretary Adams. Nothing I conceive could have happened more fortunate for our future arrangements than the conduct of the Rajah's chiefs, who are now all at our mercy, and those only will now be allowed to form a part of the Rajah's future military establishment whom we may have reliance upon. All the military

chiefs excepting Sadeek Allee Khan, who was in his own house near the city without any military command, and Chundajee Bhoosla and Nimbalkur who were without the Bano (?) at a distance from Nagpore are involved. Respecting Ramchunder Waugh's views and proceedings although he had remained with the Rajah there is some ground of suspicion.

The days of the 17th and 18th were given to the Rajah to get the Arabs to evacuate the city. The Rajah paid them their arrears and they were offered from us every security for their march out of the Rajah's territories but without effect. General Doveton had accordingly been obliged to commence his operations against that part of the city occupied by them and in case we cannot succeed with our present means in artillery as the place is strong, the battering ram had been ordered on from Akola. The Arabs opened another negotiation with General Doveton the day before yesterday, but failed in the engagements to meet him at the Battery, and although we ceased firing during the day, they continued hostilities on their part. Mun Bhut is with them and is said with the Chiefs lately defeated to urge them to persevere. The Rajah's horse are scattered in every direction, though a considerable body is collected about Ramtek. They have attacked some of our bringarries, but have not ventured to interfere with our operations against the town, though a body was seen yesterday near it, supposed to have come to carry out their families.

I have written to General Hardyman to remain near the Nerbudda or about Seonce Chupparah to prevent any of these troopers from getting by that road to the Nerbudda into the rear of our forces advanced into Malwa, and Lieutenant Colonel Macmorine has been dissuaded to attend the same consideration as well as the security of Hussingabad, and if possible to re-occupy the Ghauts at the Nerbudda. Should the posts to the Westward be strong enough for the first two mentioned purposes, Colonel Macmorine will return to Yararwara and thus enable General Hardyman to return to the Northward ...

I cannot conclude this dispatch without bringing under Your Excellency's notice the claims to public applause which

the army under the command of Brigadier General Doveton have established by their conduct on the glorious day of the 16th. In the meantime I have been compelled by every public as well as private feeling to anticipate Your Excellency's sentiments and to offer to General Doveton and the army in Your Excellency's name my warmest tribute of thanks.

By the decisive political event of that day, in particular the possession of the Rajah's person, which I eminently attribute to General Doveton's cordial co-operation with me, to the benefit which I received from his advice, and to the ability, promptness and decision of his military arrangements, of which I cannot adequately express my admiration, the interests of the British Government at Nagpore have been placed in a position of proud elevation which leaves nothing but to dictate the terms of pacification, embracing every object we can wish to secure.

No. 65. *Expressing his grateful sense of the cordial support given by the Government.*

From M. ELPHINSTONE, Resident at Poona.

To F. WARDEN, Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

22nd December, 1817.

By the convoy which arrived at Seroor on the night before last under the command of Captain Watson, I had the honor to receive the various dispatches ...

The interval that has elapsed since most of those letters were written renders it unnecessary now to reply to them further than by expressing my grateful sense of the cordial and vigorous support which Government has been pleased to afford to me on this as on all occasions where the public interests in this part of the Deccan have called for its attention.

No. 66. *Plans to be pursued in Nagpur regarding the future position of the Raja and the Military. Mysore settlement to be adopted in administrating Nagpur.*

From R. JENKINS, Resident at Nagpore.

To I. ADAMS, Secretary to the Government.

17th January, 1818.

I had last night the honor of receiving your dispatch under date the 25th ultimo.

The measures which I had adopted previously to the receipt of instructions, have been already submitted, and I trust that the results of them in the complete subjugation of the State of Nagpore, and the possession of the Rajah's person, will be considered in substance to include everything that could be wished. The only reserve to the full accomplishment of His Excellency's news will be found to consist in the obligation which I conceive remains unimpaired notwithstanding the events which have occurred since the 16th December of keeping Appa Sahib on the Musnud. In every other respect we are at perfect liberty to make any arrangements we please for the settlement of the affairs of the State, and the disposal of its territories and resources.

The plans to be pursued ought I conceive to embrace the complete military command of the country, for our future security, the retention of territory to reimburse our expenses as far as possible, consistently with leaving in the hands of the new government adequate means to maintain itself as a substantive state and the establishment under an efficient control on our part of a system of administration formed on a native bases, with such improvements as can be engrafted on it, to measure the future prosperity of the country and its inhabitants combined with such provisions as may render that prosperity a further spring of military strength and resource to ourselves.

The first point for consideration is the situation which the Rajah is to hold, and this I decidedly think whether we maintain the present Rajah or set up another should be that of the merely nominal head of the state. We can never trust a Mahratta prince under whatever circumstances we set him up if we leave him any substantial authority and it is better to

set out at once with the principle of governing the State ourselves through responsible ministers, making such a provision for the prince, his family and dependants as may make him respectable but precluding him from the possibility of using his means or his name to improper purposes.

The military command of the country will be maintained first by keeping always an adequate force at the capital and occupying the forts and such other positions as may be chosen on military principles, and secondly, by admitting of no military establishment on the part of the state but under our direct control and the infantry at least under British officers, which should also furnish guards for the Rajah's person and the capital.

With regard to the territory to be retained the districts immediately on the North and South banks of the Nerbudda will of course be the principal, but these in conjunction with the districts in Berar do not I find yield at present an annual revenue of more than 3 lacs of rupees. The first mentioned districts with such others as may be annexed to them will I presume be incorporated with the British dominions and governed like them. Those nearest the Nerbudda are fine countries and will soon yield much more than at present—I dare say the whole amount of our actual military expenses—but the exact amount of revenue to be required remains to be fixed.

The whole clear revenue of the State of Nagpore does not exceed 60 lacs of rupees and our military expenses hitherto amount to half of this sum. The remaining half would only support a very small principality, whilst the extent of the territory will be great, and require proportionate establishments—besides the necessary expenses of the Rajah and his family and his dependants. If we content ourselves at present with a third we shall be entitled to insert in the treaty an article providing for a future increase of subsidy, and this I conceive will be the best plan.

For the establishment of a system of administration as above adverted to, we cannot do better than take Mysore Settlement as a ground work but I should introduce more direct and constant interference in every branch than was there found expedient; first because we do not have a Poormiah to set up

as a Dewan, secondly because the habits of this Government are so much worse than any which ever existed in Mysore, and thirdly because of the distance of some points. Ruttenpore for instance, from the seat of Government will render the task of superintendence impossible to perform without the employment of more British Agents than the Resident.

If these ideas meet His Excellency's approbation, and indeed at any rate, whatever plans I may be instructed to carry into execution, I should be hoped to be allowed the assistance of some able officers to assist me in the commission to which I am appointed. If I might be allowed to suggest the names of any officers for the purpose I would mention those of Captain Josiah Stewart at present employed in Bhopaul and Captain Briggs to be associated with me as Commissioners with a Secretary. At such a crisis as the present I cannot but deeply feel the loss of my late first assistant Mr. Sotheby whose sterling abilities and extensive acquirements were so well adapted to have aided me as a Commissioner. My opinion of the promising talents of Lieutenant Gordon and my sense of the assistance I have received from him at this difficult period, will I trust be my excuse for presuming on this occasion to solicit his appointment to the vacant situation of first assistant ...

No. 67. *Successful attack on the Peshwa's army and the death of Gokla. Pursuit of Baji Rao to be continued.*

From M. ELPHINSTONE, Resident at Poona.
To I. ADAMS, Secretary to the Government.

Camp before Sivghur, 26th February, 1818.

I have the greatest satisfaction in enclosing a copy of a letter from General Smith reporting a successful attack on the Paishwa's army, which terminated in the defeat of the enemy, the death of Gokla, and the rescue of the Rajah of Sattara. Either of these events would have a material effect on the progress of the War, but the deliverance of the Rajah in the present state of public feeling holds out the strongest hopes of its early termination.

I need not remark on the brilliant manner in which this important service has been executed by Brigadier General Smith, or on the gallantry displayed by the troops in their attack on the enemy, but I may be permitted to draw the attention of His Excellency the Governor-General to the extraordinary fatigue and exertion which they have gone through in the course of the long and unwearied pursuit which has at last been rewarded by this signal success. The perseverance with which they have performed that service does them the highest honor, and affords the surest prospect of the complete attainment of their object by the capture of Bajee Row ....

I am now arranging to enable General Smith to ... renew his pursuit of Bajee Row ....

No. 68. *The importance of reducing the Carnatic and the surrender of the Southern Jagirdars.*

From M. ELPHINSTONE, Resident at Poona.
To Brigadier General MUNRO.

7th March, 1818.

I take this opportunity of mentioning what I know of the conduct of the Jaggeerdars: Gunput Row Putwardhun of Tasgaum appears to have remained at home ever since he promised to withdraw from the Paishwa. He has sometimes written to express alarm from the Paishwa's troops in his territories, and I fancy his conduct has all the effect of a real abandonment of the Paishwa's cause. Gunput Row Conair Shenoolkur has also remained at his village but has never communicated with me in any shape. His troops are still I fancy with the Paishwa. Gunput Row of Merich left the Paishwa in January and he has since remained at home professing his readiness to comply with our demands; but till lately some of his troops continued with the Paishwa. Kaishoo Row of Koovandrour obtained leave to quit the Paishwa on account of the death of his father and has since remained at his own village. He also professes his adherence to our cause and also has some men with the Paishwa. Chintamun Row answered my letter calling on him to submit to the British Government by a declaration in temperate language of

his resolution to adhere to the Paishwa. His son soon after quitted Bajee Row on account of sickness and has since sent to assure me of his intention never to join the enemy again, and promise that he will immediately withdraw the part of his troops that he was obliged to leave in Camp. Madhoo Row Dadjee of Chinchince has always professed a particular attachment to us, has never joined the Paishwa, and has kept up a constant communication with me since the beginning of the war, yet his own son and his nephew and ward Gopaul Row the Chief of Jumcundee are now the only persons of their family with the Paishwa. The maternal uncle of Gopaul Row came to me at Sivghur a fortnight ago and promised that he would instantly withdraw, and as the Paishwa's defeat has since taken place I conclude he will have kept his word and that most of the other chiefs will have withdrawn their parties. No one of these Chiefs has so fully complied with my demands as to entitle him in strictness to the advantages promised to him, yet all of them except Gunput Row Conair of Sherwul have done enough to injure the enemy by showing their indifference to his cause. You will probably think it advisable to continue their Jaggeers to them but you will be able to do it as a favor and subject to such exchanges and other modifications as you may think proper, and as may be practicable without subjecting the Jaggeerdars to loss.

Madho Row Rastia who owes his jaggeer entirely to the British Government has been among the most active against it. He kept a Vakeel with me and assured me that he was detained in a sort of confinement by the Paishwa but he distinguished himself in the battle at Poona, and he showed considerable activity in detaining the Rajah of Sattara as late as the 20th February, during General Smith's attack. I therefore think he has no claim on us except for a maintenance in common with all the chiefs of the late Government. Appa Dessege used to make more professions than any of the Jaggeerdars, and I believe his views even at the time when he joined were rather to increase his importance by mediating a peace than to distinguish himself by acting against us in the War. The great attention that has been paid to him by the Paishwa, has in some measure obliged him to adhere to his falling fortunes, and I should suppose he would now stand by him until the

final dispersion of his army. It would, I think be more for our interest to take Napaunee, and afterwards restore his lands deducting Chickoree and Manowlee, and the Choute assigned to him in the Nizam's territories, than to leave him in possession of that fortress and grant him compensation for those districts and revenues as the reward of his early submission. He will always be a turbulent and ungovernable dependent. I do not know much of the Southern Jaggeerdars not under our guarantee. The Ramdoorgkur's troops are with the Paishwa and were on guard over the Rajah on the 20th. These are all of whom I have any information.

No. 69. *Congratulating Thomas Munro on the conquest of the Carnatic.*

From M. ELPHINSTONE, Resident at Poona.
To Thomas MUNRO.

24th April, 1818.

I have received your letter of the 14th instant, and I cannot but feel the highest satisfaction in offering my congratulations on the reduction of the Carnatic an event which has had so much effect on the success of the war, and the accomplishment of which from the means with which it was undertaken seemed so much beyond all reasonable hope.

My accounts of the dispersion of the Paishwa's infantry for want of pay agree with yours. On the other hand Muddam Sing Pindarra has joined the guns with 1,000 horse, and numerous fugitives appear to be daily retiring to that part of the country from the Paishwa's army, who may possibly plunder under the protection of the infantry commands.

No. 70. *Defeat of the Peshwa and complete dispersion of his followers.*

From M. ELPHINSTONE, Resident at Poona.
To F. WARDEN, Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

5th May 1818.

In addition to the information contained in my last dispatch regarding the defeat of the Paishwa I have the satis-

faction to acquaint you that all the villages in his country are filled with his fugitives, followers, and that the dispersion of his adherents appears to be complete. I have no certain intelligence where he himself is, nor what troops are still with him.

No. 71. *Baji Rao fears the approach of General Doveton's army and expresses a desire to open negotiations with Sir John Malcolm.*

From J. MALCOLM.
To I. ADAMS, Secretary to the Government.

27th May, 1818.

Having arrived at this ground at 2 o'clock a.m. before Lieutenant Low with Bajee Row's Vakeel had marched, I had a full communication with the latter as well as with my aide-de-camp Subidar Syed Hussein. The purport of their communication was as before stated but with this important addition that Bajee Row though he had heard all I stated regarding his future prospects remained still unshaken in his resolution to come to me and to trust solely to me as his intercessor. The Subidar who had frequent interviews with him has received a very strong impression of the sincerity of his intentions. He is (as was to be expected) alarmed beyond measure at the advance of the different bodies of troops, particularly General Doveton's force, and asked the Subedar twenty times why I did not come or send Lieutenant Low to assure his mind. He was, he said determined under all events to join me who had been his friend for 16 years, and he now had not other dependence upon earth. This last expression he repeated several times before the Vinchoorkur, his Dewain Bulloba, the Pursunda Jaggeerdar, the manager for the Gokla family and Jeswunt Row Lar Killadar of (?) and they appeared all to assent to the propriety of the measure. Syed Hussein says that of one description and another he supposes that the Paishwa may have around him 8 or 10,000 men. They have no baggage and no tents—there appeared however no want of money and the horses are in good order having been recruited by a halt of 20 days and the supplies which come from (?) and Birhanpoor were he adds abundant.

Trimbakji was encamped separate but at a short distance. He was never present at any interview, but on the Subedar's mentioning the expediency of seizing him, a Brahmin Minister replied that he had more the means of taking Bajee Row, than the latter had of making him a captive.

Though Syed Hussein represents Jeswunt Row Lar as having received Bajee Row with kindness, treated him with respect and even having given him some aid of military means, he does not consider that Chief as having openly joined his cause, or being disposed to encourage him to protract his resistance. The Subedar had been fired upon and nearly killed by a party of Killedars, on his approach to camp. He rode up to them and said they might take his life, as a soldier that was always in hazard, but he warned them of the fatal consequences of killing one who came for an amicable purpose. Jeswunt Row Lar expressed regret at the occurrence and appeared desirous of conciliating Syed Hussein and both the latter and Kyallee Ram, a very observing native, who accompanied him seemed satisfied that the whole demeanor of Jeswunt Row Lar indicated the opposite of a desire to espouse in any openly hostile manner the cause of Bajee Row, who at the same time he thought he was bound to treat with that regard and hospitality that in his mind was due to one whom he considered has however fallen as the Head of the Mahratta Empire.

I have been more particular in stating these facts as they have consequently in as much as we may draw the inference of the Chief's conduct being influenced by the sentiments of his ruler Daulut Row Scindiah.

The Vakeels of Bajee Row appeared in great alarm lest the vicinity of General Doveton should have led Bajee Row to fly. I told them that I had a letter of yesterday's date from the General who in consequence of my letter did not mean to attack him till he knew the result of the negotiation, but on the occurrence of a move in any direction but towards me I could not answer for the consequences, as it would show a want of confidence that could not be favourably interpreted. They said that if he had moved it could be from nothing but alarm and now I had advanced so near all must go right.

Lieutenant Low will reach Bajee Row tomorrow. I have insisted on his advancing next day to a position that will allow

of our meeting on the 30th or 31st at furthest as it is quite impossible to admit of any further delay.

No. 72. *Malcolm presses the Peshwa to accept the terms offered to him and regrets that no expectations of alterations can be admitted.*

Translation of a letter from Brigadier General Sir John Malcolm to Bajee Row dated 1st June, 1818.

After compliments.

I said at the meeting I have just had with you everything that was possible to reconcile your mind to your situation and to the necessity of meeting it firmly. I enclose copy of the only terms which I have it in my power to offer to your acceptance and in my opinion it is for your own interest, for that of your family and your friends that you should accept them. You wish me to visit you tomorrow to talk over the different Articles of this paper but my complying with this wish would only lead to delays and expectations of alterations which cannot be admitted, and which therefore in the situation in which you are placed it is not for your good should be indulged. It is right you should know what is the utmost that can be done and take your line decidedly. I pray it may be that of safety for yourself and for those who look to you for your future support.

No. 73. *Sir John Malcolm's negotiations with the Peshwa. The Peshwa's entreaties for better terms, and Malcolm's endeavours to persuade Baji Rao to accept the inevitable.*

From John MALCOLM.
To John ADAMS.

3rd June, 1818.

I have the honor to inform you that I yesterday visited Bajee Row attended by all my family. He had come down the Ghaut near the top of which he was encamped to the village of Kheree where I found him surrounded by about 2,000 horse, 7 or 8,000 infantry and 2 guns which had been brought down the Kheree Pass to guard against attack, though he knew I

was eight miles from my camp and had only a few men with me as an escort.

At our public meeting Bajee Row said little beyond a few complimentary enquiries after my health. He was low and dejected. After the ceremonies of the visit were over I asked him if he wished to speak privately, he said he did, and we went to a small tent pitched for the purpose. I was alone, Bajee Row was accompanied by Anund Row, Jeswunt, and Appajee the other Vakeel who had been employed on the negotiation.

To detail all that passed at this conference would be only to repeat the complaints and arguments which this prince has before urged and which have been so often answered and refuted, I shall therefore limit myself to what has more immediate reference to his actual situation. This he described as deplorable. He had been involved he said into a war he never intended—treated as an enemy by the State which had supported his family for two generations and was at this moment in a condition that demanded commiseration. In such an hour he said, as this, followers fled, adherents shrunk from their allegiance and even the ties of relationship and blood were forgotten—a real friend was the only stay such a person could have on earth—such he believed he had in me, and he had therefore sought this meeting with an anxiety proportioned to the importance it had in his mind and he entreated with tears in his eyes. I contemplated the situation to which he was reduced with feelings suited to the occasion, and afforded him every relief that I had the power to administer.

I replied to this address by telling Bajee Row I was prepared to do the duty of a real friend but that forbade me to sooth his feelings or flatter his hopes. This was a crisis in his life when he must show to what degree he possessed the courage and virtues of a man. It was of no use, I said, to think upon the past—suffice it to say that the British Government had passed a final judgment that he should be deprived of sovereign power and not be allowed to reside on any terms in the Deccan. The first of those acts had been extorted by that policy which every great State must pursue. Personal feelings must be set at nought when in opposition to those just but rigorous rules which are essential for the general safety,

this conduct has been thought of a nature to require this security, nor merely as a punishment of him, but as an example to others, and measures had been adopted which rendered the sentence irrevocable as far as the British Government was able to carry into execution. With respect to his remaining on any terms in the country where once he had enjoyed power that was impossible, and he himself ought to deprecate an arrangement which whatever might be his own conduct must from the intrigues and wickedness of others who would use his name, involve him in constant troubles and danger. All that I had now stated I had said before mentioned to his Vakeels, who were present (they made a gesture of assent) there were periods when great sacrifices were required, that the tribe to which Bajee Row belonged were celebrated for their elevated courage on such occasions, brahmin women burnt upon the pile in regard for their husbands and family, men threw themselves from precipices to propitiate the deity or to avert misfortune. He was called upon I said for no such effort, the sacrifice demanded of him was in fact the resignation of a power that he did not possess and could never hope to regain and the quitting of a country which had been the scene of his misfortunes. This was all that he abandoned and the reward of his cheerful acquiescence in a proceeding that he could not avoid was liberal comfort to himself and family—a promise of provision for some of the most respectable of those adherents that had been involved in his ruin, he had I added (and no doubt he would deem the obligation sacred) an opportunity of promoting the prosperity of religious establishments more immediately connected with his family, and which the English Government could not expect from satisfaction with his conduct be expected to regard with particular consideration. Bajee Row, while he could not but admit the necessity of conforming to my advice, made every effort to obtain some change in what he termed the hard condition of resigning even the name of power, and being banished for ever from the home of his fathers. I told him the principal reasons that had made me rejoice at the prospect of a meeting was that I might have an opportunity of personally telling him that no change could be made on those points for that I was assured, every moment of delay was one of danger, and that the sooner his mind was

made up the better to the course he was to pursue. He should either, I added, throw himself at once on the mercy of the British Government, or determine upon further resistance. How can I resist now, he exclaimed? I am surrounded. General Doveton is at Borhampoor, you are at Metowel, Colonel Russell at Burgham, I am enclosed. I remarked that he was so but that he could not complain as his overture to treat had been answered with a frank declaration of the only terms that would be given, and that he could never have expected to be allowed to refresh and recruit his army during a period that we were in action. Besides, I asked him where he could have gone or where remained without encountering our arms. He had as much I said the power of escape as ever if he preferred becoming a wanderer and freebooter to the liberal provisions that were designed for him. Bagee Row replied with that flattery of which he is a master. I have found you who are my only friend and will never leave you, " would a shipwrecked mariner, he added, after having reached the Port he desired, form a wish to leave it." I said I was glad that he took so correct a view of his condition. That I should send him that night the propositions to which he must consent within a very short period, as no procrastination could be admitted. I now discovered that his mind was far from being decided. He made use of every exertion to obtain even a few hours delay and entreated me by our former friendship to give him one more meeting next day. This however I resisted, observing that if it appeared that the smallest benefit could result from the discussions of any one point I would comply with his urgent desire for another conference. Before I took my leave I spoke to him in the strongest terms about the murder of Captain Vaughan and his brother, and of his still retaining Trimbakji, and called upon him as the proof of his sincerity of his present professions to seize the latter and deliver him over to me ; he declared his innocence of the murder of the officers to whom I alluded and added that he had from the first regarded that atrocious act with horror ; with respect to Trimbakji, he had long considered him as the person who produced his ruin but supported by Appah Dessaije he had, he said, joined his army where he had been and was at this moment at the head of a body of troops that put it quite out of his power to seize him.

but he regarded him as an enemy. I asked him if he was not encamped with him., He said he was not, that he was 8 miles distant at Dholkote. You can, I replied, after what you have stated, have no objection to his being attacked. May you succeed (Mubarck) was Bajee Row's reply. He however added that he had some people still at Dholkote whom he would recall. I requested he could lose no time in doing so.

After taking my leave and returning to my tents I trans mitted to Bajee Row a paper of propositions for his agent of which I have the honor to forward a translation. I also addressed a letter to him of which a copy is enclosed, pointing out the impossibility of any delay. The whole of my observation at this conference with Bajee Row as well as the communication I had with some of his chiefs having satisfied me, there never was a moment more favourable to press this wavering Prince to a decision.

No. 74. *Baji Rao accepts the terms and surrenders to Sir John Malcolm.*

From Sir John MALCOLM.
To the Marquis of HASTINGS.

3rd June, 1818.

I have the greatest satisfaction in informing Your Lordship that Bajee Row has accepted the propositions stated in my letter of yesterday's date to Mr. Adams. He this morning at my desire, left the hills amid which he was encamped, and is now pitched with the few respectable adherents that remain with him, within half a mile of my Camp.

I shall hereafter forward to your Lordship the detail of those proceedings that have accelerated an event, upon which I at present only offer my congratulations.

Terms offered to the Peshwa on his surrender.

Propositions to Bajee Row.

First. That he shall resign for himself and successors all rights, title and claims over the Government of Poona, or to any sovereign power whatever.

Second. That Bajee Row shall come immediately with his family and a small number of his adherents and attendants

to the Camp of Brigadier General Malcolm where he shall be received with honor and respect, and escorted safe to the City of Benares or any other sacred place in Hindoostan that the Governor General may at his request, fix for his residence.

Third. On account of the peace of the Deccan and the advanced state of the season, Bajee Row must proceed to Hindoostan without one day's delay, but General Malcolm engages that any part of his family that may be left behind shall be sent to him as early as possible and every facility given to render their journey speedy and convenient.

Fourth. That Bajee Row shall, on his voluntarily agreeing to this arrangement receive a liberal pension from the Company's Government for the support of himself and family. The amount of this pension will be fixed by the Governor-General, but Brigadier General Malcolm takes upon himself to engage, that it shall be not less than 8 lacs of Rupees per annum.

Fifth. If Bajee Row by a complete and ready fulfilment of this agreement shows that he reposes entire confidence in the British Government, his request in favor of principal jaggeerdars and old adherents who have been received by their attachment to him will meet with liberal attention. His representations also in favor of Brahmins of venerable character of religious establishments founded and supported by his family will be treated with regard.

Sixth. The above propositions must not only be accepted by Bajee Row but he must personally come into Brigadier General Malcolm's camp within 24 hours of this period or else hostilities will be recommenced and no further negotiations will be entered into with him.

(Signed) J. Malcolm.

No. 75. *Malcolm reports that Baji Rao was reconciled to his fate and comparatively happy.*

From Sir John MALCOLM.
To General DOVETON.

Kehereé, 4th June, 1818.

You will rejoice to hear that Bajee Row is not only reconciled to his fate but actually pleased and comparatively happy.

He is very timid and his condition of mind latterly has been such as to make the present change a great relief as far as his personal feelings are concerned. On coming into camp he entreated me that I would save his honor, and not put sentries upon him. I replied smiling that too much already (?) had been done to make his life uncomfortable to make either the trouble in expense of guards necessary. That there was no fear of a (?) of his sense after what he had suffered trying to escape from his good fortune for such was the state to which he was reduced that the arrangement he had made must be considered. He seemed delighted with this message.

I march today to Metawul.

No. 76. *Sir John Malcolm relates the incidents before the surrender of the Peshwa. The letter reveals the diplomacy and tact of Sir Malcolm in bringing about the surrender of Baji Rao, and the honourable conduct of the Peshwa's adherents.*

From Sir John MALCOLM.
To J. ADAMS, Secretary to the Government.

4th June, 1818.

In my last I informed you of my interview with Bajee Row, I alluded to the excessive alarm of that Prince. It is a remarkable fact which I omitted to mention that before I took my leave he whispered to me as a secret that I must discover to no one "that he could no longer exercise authority over his troops. I fear every moment he added open disobedience from my oldest adherents and my great reluctance to let you depart," (he had three times after I rose made me sit down again), "is that it is only when you are present, that I feel secure of my liberty and life."

The conjecture of Bajee Row regarding his adherents was nearly correct. I have before stated the communications I had with the Vakeel of Vinchoorkur and the Agent of Trimbuckjee. Throughout the whole night of the first, and all the day and night of the second, I had continued messages from different quarters.

My object was to make the various feelings of fear and hope that were so generally and strongly excited, tend to one object, the cheerful submission of Bajee Row. I took care to separate the few respectable persons that remained with Bajee Row from the more disrespectable. Trimbuckjee, who again sent was told he could only be received on the terms before offered ; Ram Dieu who came to me was also informed he could never be recognized as an adherent of the Paishwa, or readmitted into the service or country of Holkar, but that if he dismissed his followers and went to his native country of Hindoostan he should not be refused protection, and that if opportunity offered of his rendering service by seizing Trimbuckjee or Setoo Pindarra, he might be rewarded. The latter who is still here (it was only a party of his that went to Nerbudda) also sent to offer to come in, on promise of provision. He was advised to throw himself unconditionally upon the generosity of the British Government.

It would fill a volume to detail the particulars of all the intrigues which occurred. I have never in the course of my experience witnessed a scene in which every shade of the Indian character was more strongly displayed.

It is honorable to the Vinchoorkur Jaggeerdar and to the Purunder Chief, and the manager of the interest of the Gokla family who committed their cause to him, that though they professed themselves to be hopeless of every success and convinced by my arguments that Bajee Row had no choice but submission, they took care to make me distinctly (when I informed them that their only claim rested on the success of their influence in promoting this measure) that though they would use every means of persuasion and remonstrance to effect this end, harshness or coercion they would never resort to. I told them such conduct was not required of them. I respected, I added, their spirit of allegiance, but the moment was come when their interest and those of their Prince alike required that an end should be put to a ruinous and ineffectual struggle, and that if their passiveness allowed the Counsels of those worthless and wicked men, who had brought Bajee Row to his present state to complete his destruction, their delicacy would be termed imbecility, and that they could neither henceforward expect gratitude from their Prince, nor consideration

from us, and to conclude, I told them plainly that unless he came to my Camp next day, I desired never to hear more of them or the claims. As individuals, they were nothing as attached adherents of a fallen Prince, who might by their firmness save him and themselves from total ruin, they had importance for a moment but that if lost, would never return.

As the Vakeels of Vinchoorker and Abbu Purander were leaving me at 11 o'clock on the night of the 2nd, I told them I knew Bajee Row had sent some of his most valuable property into Asserghur the day after I arrived at Metowla. It was no proof of confidence. Reports are, he meant to take refuge there. If he did, it was his last stake and if they permitted him to adopt such a course, they and their families would merit all the ruin that would fall upon their heads.

When these Vakeels left camp I permitted one of my writers to give them secretly as from himself, a copy of my letter of the day before to Bajee Row and of the propositions I offered for his acceptance. They perused them he told me with eagerness, and the knowledge of the consideration meant to be given to them in the event of a settlement appeared to quicken their zeal in no slight degree. When I dismissed those Vakeels I sent for an agent of Bajee Row whom I had on my own arrival at Meetawul invited to my camp and permitted to lay Dawks and send Hirkarrak in every direction in order to allay the fears and suspicions of Bajee Row with regard to intended movements and attacks as there was no ground in which I had from the first more fear of failure than this excessive timidity. I now told this man that he must return to his master. He could no longer remain in my Camp, but that he must write or say that I did not mean to move till 6 o'clock next morning. I should then march to near Kehree and Bajee Row if he intended to accept the terms must leave the hills and encamp near my camp by 12 o'clock. I at the same time told him to inform Bajee Row that Colonel Russel had moved to Borgham to attack any of Trimbuckjee's followers in that quarter, and that Brigadier General Doveton whom I had informed of Bajee Row's wish for that freebooter being destroyed would no doubt march against him tomorrow. I had just heard from my assistant, Lieutenant Low whom I had to facilitate communication kept a few miles in advance, that the messen-

gers he had sent with the letter and propositions had returned, represented Bajee Row as full of profession but a very vacillating state of mind and anxious beyond all description for another day's delay as the 3rd of June "he said" was an unlucky day, and he had religious ceremonies to perform of the utmost indispensable nature before he came to my camp.

I affected to be very indignant at his conduct. I desired Lieutenant Low to send away and turn back any person desiring to communicate with him from Bajee Row's camp.

...I at the same time ordered parties of Horse to occupy the roads to my camp to prevent the approach of any messengers whatever. Having adopted these steps of the morning of the 3rd in a manner so public that I knew they would reach Bajee Row through many channels, I marched at 6 o'clock and reached this ground at about 9 o'clock.

... Soon after Anund Row Jeswunt came near me in a state of much trepidation. I asked him where were his promises of sincerity and bade him return. He said "this is an unlucky day." I replied it would prove a most unlucky day if his master did not come in. I mean everything kind, I added to Bajee Row, but if he forces me to these extremities and from his character nothing short of these will bring him to a resolution that is so obviously for the interest of him and all that are personally dependent on him. He begged me to send some person to assure his mind for he is at this moment, he added, in the greatest alarm; "at what is he alarmed, I asked at the propositions?" He replied he would consent to them. "Does he suspect me of treachery?" I demanded with some show of anger. "No" he replied, "but the order of the Governor-General might compel you to put guard and sentries over him, and then he would be disgraced forever." "You may return," I replied, "to Bajee Row and tell him from me that I have no such orders." That the settlement I had ventured to make in anticipation of the Governor-General's approbation is too liberal to make me think it possible any human being in Bajee Row's position would ever attempt to escape it, and if he did, he would forfeit all future claims whatever, and the English Government would be freed from a large disbursement which it had incurred more from a feeling of what was due to its own dignity, than to any claims which he had to its consi-

deration. Anund Row seemed pleased with this answer and galloped off. I sent a respectable Brahmin to hasten Bajee Row and at the same time to desire that the Mahratta Sirdars alone should accompany him to the ground near my camp. This was complied with and Ram Deen and a body of infantry were directed to encamp in the rear. The firing of some guns in the quarter of Asseer (probably from Brigadier General Doveton's attack of Trimbakji) served not a little to quicken the march and at eleven o'clock Bajee Row came near my camp. Lieutenant Low went to meet him, and reported him in better spirits than he had yet seen him.

I meant to pay my respects in the evening, but was prevented by a very violent storm. The account I received in the evening satisfied me that Bajee Row's mind was more composed since he had taken this line. The gratification which all those who are around him feel at the prospect of future provision must tend greatly to tranquillize his mind and to increase this effect. I have publicly assured those of his adherents who came to express their gratitude to me and their future hopes, that their thanks were alone due to Bajee Row, who by the present and future conduct I saw was determined to sacrifice any personal consideration to the hope of promoting the future welfare of those who had been the victims of their attachment to him and to his family. This communication has I am told pleased him much. It gives him consequence with his own mind and with those around him in the only mode that is now legitimate for him to have it. I deemed it of importance on many grounds, to move today one march in the direction of the Nerbudda and Bajee Row had readily assented to it. I am engaged in dismissing his followers, and trust I shall be able in the course of tomorrow to send away all his military adherents to their homes in the Deccan. I have just made out passports and sent guards to convey the property which Bajee Row sent three days ago into Asseerghur, to my camp.

This voluntary act is most satisfactory proof of his confidence and his determination to fulfil his engagement in a cheerful and willing manner—a point to which (as connected with impression throughout India) I attach much importance.

No. 77. ***Relates the capture of Trimbakji Danglia by Captain Swanston.***

From M. ELPHINSTONE, Resident at Poona.

To J. ADAMS, Secretary to the Government.

4th July, 1818.

I have the honor to transmit for the information of the Right Honorable the Governor, the copy of a dispatch from Captain Briggs, Political Agent in Candesh dated the 30th ultimo, reporting the apprehension of Trimbakji by Captain Swanston, commanding the 2nd Division of the Poona Auxiliary horse.

No. 78. ***Trimbakji's effort to prove Baji Rao guilty of the Shastry's murder.***

From M. ELPHINSTONE, Resident at Poona.

To J. ADAMS, Secretary to the Government.

7th July, 1818.[2]

Understanding from Captain Tweedy who commanded the guard with Trimbakji Dainglia that his prisoner was anxious to communicate with me, I have now the honor to enclose the officer's report. Trimbakji's object appears to be to prove that the Paishwa made use of other instruments in the Shastry's murder, and that he only acted a secondary part under strict instructions from the Paishwa.

2. See Letter No. 88 of 14th July, 1818 for the confession of Trimbakji Dainglia.

SECTION IV

THE AFTERMATH OF THE WAR

From 26th February, 1818
To 23rd December, 1818.

No. 79. *Instructions for the Settlement of the Peshwa's territories.*

From M. ELPHINSTONE, Resident at Poona.

To Captain ROBERTSON, Collector at Poona.

26th February, 1818.

As our affairs in the Paishwa's country begin to assume a settled shape, it is time to furnish you with more detailed rules for your guidance than have hitherto been required.

Before I proceed to communicate my wishes in writing, I have to express my satisfaction with the manner in which you have conducted your duties under my verbal instructions in times of considerable difficulty and delicacy.

You are appointed provisional collector and magistrate of the City of Poona and the adjacent country. The extent of your District will hereafter nearly correspond with that of the Prant of Poona, but until the neighbouring districts shall have been settled, I beg you not to confine your exertions to those limits but to endeavour to bring under your authority as much of the country as may be within your power. The first consideration at present is to deprive the enemy of his resources, and in this and all other points everything must for the time be made subservient to the conduct of the war. All arrangements that interfere with that object must be reserved for times of greater tranquillity.

When officers are appointed to the Districts adjoining Poona, it will be easy to transfer the country thus acquired, explaining the engagements you have entered into with the inhabitants. All that you can probably do towards obtaining possession of the Districts will be circulated by proclamation to convince the Patails of the hopelessness of Bajee Row's cause and of the good treatment they might expect from the British Government. Your conduct to the villages you have already taken possession of will probably contribute to your success in making this impression. Such places of strength as may resist your authority must be warned of the punishment that will fall on their possessions ; but no further step can be taken

until a sufficient force shall be disposable for the settlement of the country. You will, however, be prepared to seize the opportunity of the accidental employment of any body of our troops in your neighbourhood, either in watching Bajee Row or any other duty, and will immediately concert with the commanding officer the means of placing your Tannahs in any place of the description alluded to. At present, for instance, it would be of great advantage if you send some sebundies under an intelligent Native to Colonel Deacon's Camp to take possession of any place that he may cause to be evacuated by the enemy. In cases where villages inclined to submit may be exposed to attack from refractory places, the Patails must be warned to provide for their own safety for the short period of the enemy's ascendency and be allowed remissions for any degradations that they may suffer from the enemy and still more from any that may be incurred in providing for their own defence. Villages that distinguish themselves by courageous resistance ought to be rewarded by large remissions and permanent marks of favour. The Patails who have protected our sepoys or dependents during times of danger ought likewise to be rewarded in this manner. Of this description are the Patails of Panowla, Dund, and Loni and still more Patails near Anneh Bootta who protected the remains of Mr. Enniss' party when that officer was cut off. You will send a native agent to principal places, and parties of Sebundies to villages where their presence will be useful. You are authorised to entertain 1,000 Sebundies or more if you find them necessary. It is desirable to combine as much as possible the great object of providing for the soldiery of the country with fidelity (?) against the late Maratha Government, which would perhaps be easiest found among foreigners. I would recommend your employing none but men of military habits, and discouraging persons who have been employed in agriculture from seeking this mode of livelihood; you ought to take security for the fidelity of your sebundies when it can be obtained, and employ them when their attachment is doubtful, in villages distant from their own, by which means their defection would leave their families exposed to the supposed effects of your resentments. Some organisation might also be resorted to by which this species of soldiery might in some measure be improved; but it is to be

remembered that it does not suit our policy to preserve a permanent military spirit among them, but to allow them in time to sink into Judges' and Collectors' peons.

When a village has once submitted any practices in favor of the enemy, it must be punished as acts of rebellion by Martial Law. The Commissioner Officer at Poona will be directed to assemble a Court Martial for the trial of such persons as you may bring before it and to inflict capital punishment immediately on conviction. The same course must be adopted with regard to persons at Poona who shall conspire against our Government and likewise with all banditti who may assemble in the neighbourhood of the capital. I particularly call your attention to the necessity of inflicting prompt and severe punishment on persons of this description. Prisoners taken from bodies of Bajee Row's troops who may pass through your district in the course of military operations must for the present be regarded as regular troops ; but parties sent to plunder the country are in all cases to be considered as freebooters, and either refused quarter or put to death after a summary inquiry where there is any doubt of their guilt. All other crimes you will investigate according to the forms of justice usual in the country modified as you may think expedient, and in all cases you will endeavour to enforce the existing law and customs, unless where they are clearly repugnant to reason and natural equity. The same rule applies to civil trials in which I particularly recommend the adoption of the system of arbitration, already prevalent, subject to your confirmation. You will not fail to bear in mind the necessity of adhering to the customs of the country during the present provisional government. This may even be extended to Brahmins for capital punishment, except when guilty of treason, or of joining with the banditti in plundering the country. All established religious institutions are to be maintained, and the expense to be allowed by the Government. This is of course not to extend to Bajee Row's establishment for performing magical ceremonies (Amishtan), nor to his personal charities ; but such of the former as are of ancient institution, like annual Amisthan for rain at Pashnee and such of the latter as seem required by humanity ought nevertheless to be kept up. You will exercise your judgment on the subject. To enable you to protect the country from

small parties of banditti and insurgents, details of two companies of sepoys and 200 auxiliary horse will be placed at your disposal as soon as the state of the garrison of Poona shall admit of it. In case you should require further aid you will apply to the Commanding Officer who will be requested to afford it to the utmost extent of his means, but it must rest with him to judge of the practicability of the service required and of the prudence of sparing the necessary detachment from his force. If any considerable portion of the enemy's army should approach Poona, all arrangement for the protection of the country must rest with the commanding officer, and you will no doubt think it advisable on such occasions to place your own parties at his disposal, retaining no more than are absolutely necessary for purposes of police... You will of course apprehend all sepoys or followers who may be found disturbing the peace of the city, or marauding in the neighbouring villages, but you will send them to the Commanding Officer, furnishing him with all the information you may possess of their guilt.

In revenue arrangements you will keep up the Maratha system where it is not oppressive, but you will on no account resort to farming of revenue but make your collection from the Patail through agents in the pay of Government. The revenue is to be levied according to the actual state of the cultivation and not with reference to the sum produced by the village in ancient and more flourishing times. You must lay on no new imposts, but you may abolish those that seem oppressive or unpopular. Of this nature are many of the payments in kind, originating in the corruption of the Maratha revenue officers, and now brought to the credit of government. The Maratha practice of punishing all offences by fines may require to be kept on the prescribed plan of avoiding hasty innovations, but your closest attention will undoubtedly be directed to preventing their being made a source of profit either to Officers of Government or informers. The proceeds are to be applied to the maintenance of all alms houses for the poor of the City of Poona, who may be actually disabled by sickness or other calamities from earning a subsistence, some addition may if necessary be made from the public treasury to this fund which will in some measure supply the place of the great but partial charities of the Brahmin Government.

All lands held free of revenue are to be allowed to remain so and to be left with their present proprietors. It is to be impressed on the people that the British Government will never interfere with hereditary property of this kind except as a punishment for treason or rebellion. Jageers are to be left with their present proprietors until further instructions are issued, but no assurances are to be given.

I beg you to employ every means to conciliate the beels and ramosees, as well in the neighbourhood of your district as within its limits. It appears reasonable to continue to them any privileges they may have possessed before Bajee Row's accession, but if they are considerable I beg to be furnished with a statement of their amount before they are promised. I recommend to your attention the plan of pensioning the Chiefs, on condition of their answering for the conduct of their people. An object of immediate attention is to prevent the molesting our communications and for this purpose, in addition to the inducements to remain quiet which I have suggested, it will be necessary to check all disposition to turbulence by severe examples. The Ramosees in the neighbourhood of Poona have already shown themselves attached to our government. I request you will allot to them small portions of rent-free land, to be held by them and their posterity on condition of their assisting the Patail in maintaining the Police of the village where the land is situated. I beg you to report the success of this plan, and the probable expense, as in event of it being found practicable it appears an excellent arrangement for keeping up an efficient police throughout the country In general the police of the country must be managed through the Patails being supported by your Sebundies, and the regular troops. Bajee Row's property is to be made over to the prize agent, but any part of it which the religion or other prejudices of the people require to be respected, is to be retained on account of the public, the value being fixed in communication with the Prize Agent. The public gardens and palaces are to be kept up as usual for the present until some permanent arrangement can be made for their preservation without expense to Government. The plantations about Poona must be attended to as usual, Gokla's and Trimbakji's property is also to be considered as prize.

I have the honor to enclose a proclamation I have issued to the inhabitants of the Paishwa's former Dominions. I beg you to pay scrupulous attention to all the promises contained in it, I need not point out to you the great attention that must be paid to the peculiar prejudices of the inhabitants of Poona. Beef on no account is to be killed in the town, or anywhere but in our own Camp for the use of European troops. No European soldiers are to be permitted to enter the city on any account, and the former prohibition against officers and other gentlemen visiting it without permission, unless on duty by authority of the Commanding Officer is to be strictly kept up. No European of any description is to be permitted to reside within the City. Your salary is fixed at Rs. 2,000 until the Governor-General's pleasure be known, and arrears are to be drawn from the 18th November. Your office establishment is to be paid in the same manner as any of your public establishment, you will receive funds on receipt from the paymaster. I rely on your paying every attention to economy in all branches of your expenditure.

No. 80. *Sir T. Hislop relinquishes his powers having restored order in the Deccan.*

From Sir Thomas HISLOP.

To Marquis of HASTINGS.

21st March 1818.

Having made the arrangements it appears to me that nothing remained to protract my relinquishment of those high powers with which for a special and now completed object it had pleased Your Lordship in Council to invest me. Having accordingly addressed a letter of which the enclosure[1] is a transcript to Mr. Elphinstone I have now the honor to apprize Your Lordship that I am thus far on my route to resume the exercise of my functions at Fort St. George, proposing to relinquishing present powers on and from the 31st instant, which intention I have communicated to the Supreme Government and to the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay.

1. No enclosure was found.

I cannot conclude this dispatch without bringing to your Lordship's particular attention the very essential aid I have derived from the talents and great local knowledge of Captain John Briggs who has recently acted in the capacity of Your Lordship's Political Agent at my Head Quarters. That appointment being now no longer necessary, and Your Lordship having applied the abilities of Captain Briggs to another important purpose, he is about to proceed in consequence to the Westward and will carry with him my best acknowledgement of his services and my cordial good wishes for his future prosperity.

I shall have the honor on the 31st instant to submit to Your Lordship the copy of a general order which I propose to publish on that day.

No. 81. *Pointing out the propriety of affording full protection to the inhabitants of the country.*

From M. ELPHINSTONE, Resident at Poona.

To Lieutenant Colonel PROTHER.

23rd March, 1818.

I understand from a letter by the provisional Collector at Poona that in your late service you found it necessary to employ a number of carts and bullocks, which had been hired from different villages about Poona for the use of the assistant Commissary at that Station, but I should hope that 'ere this you have been able to dispense with their services and have permitted them to return to their homes with a liberal compensation for their trouble, and also for any losses they may have sustained while employed with your detachment.

Your own experience will point out to you the policy and necessity of attending to the care of the villages, and affording the inhabitants the utmost protection. I however beg to bring more particularly to your notice the importance of preserving the cattle, carts and all implements of husbandry, the people would otherwise be deprived of the means of following their agricultural pursuits, and in the apprehension of a famine they might be reduced to the necessity of deserting the villages, or to adopt a predatory mode of life for subsistence.

I feel confident that your exertions which have already been so distinguished, in contributing to the conquest of the country, will also be cheerfully exerted in restraining any excesses in the troops, and in affording the umost protection to the peaceable inhabitants and their property.

I have further to request that in calling the attention of all persons under your command to these important objects, that you will also recommend the most conciliating deportments being observed in their intercourse with the people of the country, whom it is desirable to impress at an early period of our conquests with a favorable opinion of the new Government.

No. 82. *Regarding the public opinion and feelings when Poona was taken possession of.*

From H. D. ROBERTSON, Collector of Poona.

To M. ELPHINSTONE, Commissioner in the Deccan.

8th April, 1818.[2]

Since I had the honor of reporting to you on the 20th of January nothing very important has occurred in the City of Poona, excepting that from the time when Bajee Row's affairs took a decided turn for the worse, the better informed part of the inhabitants began to act on the belief that they would be permanently subject to the British Government. All those whose fear of Bajee Row's displeasure had induced them to remain neuter in their allegiance were not backward in showing that their conduct arose from no dislike of us when the Sattara Proclamation of the 11th February was published here. The avidity with which the document was perused and copied excited my surprise though well aware of the propensity of the inhabitants of Poona to talk politics and to discriminate speculations and wit on Government concerns. This taste of the people might be dangerous if their character partook of boldness or enterprise; but the timidity will ever render the quickness of their ingenuity harmless.

2. This letter was given in the "Bharata Itihasa Samshodhak Mandala Quarterly" Vol. xx of October 1939 by Prof. C. B. Joshi showing the nature of the Deccan Commissioner's Files

When the town was taken possession of, public opinion was strong against us. The people had been prepared during a considerable period before the War whence all the feelings they could spare for affairs not concerning them or individuals excited against our Government, and surprised at the boldness of the boast of the Maratha Sirdars, that we should be driven into the sea, they believed such an event possible. Being disappointed in seeing this (not?) effected, disliked us for some time very probably because they were disappointed. The versatility of their dispositions however soon got the better of the insult we had offered to their understanding as politicians, and after the first month, they appeared to remain in a state of indifference regarding who should be their ruler, and only observed a cautious demeanor that might prevent me from conceiving them our enemies and Bajee Row, if he ever returned from accusing them of being our friends.

But the inhabitants of this town were no sooner informed of our intention never to give it up again to Bajee Row, than some of the most respectable and sensible members of the community visited me in the day time, instead of as formerly during the night. It is perhaps unnecessary to acquaint you that your interview with the brahmins of the city had a most happy effect. These visits confirmed the minds of the most thinking portion of the people in looking up to our government as worthy of being popular, and your liberality to them and to the brahmins of Wai has convinced everyone that we possess no prejudices of education or Government.

I beg to assure you that no effort has been wanting on my part to attach the people to our Government by a strict attention to the public policy and economy of the Town, and by other means connected with their peculiar prejudices. I soon discovered that the people had lost all notion of morality, and considering immorality as the source from which heinous offences and crimes are derived, I became solicitous (however arduous the task is in appearance), to endeavour to reform the depraved habits which prevailed. By permitting no spirit dealers to reside within half a mile of the town I have removed the temptation which these houses presented to debauchery. This measure is perfectly consistent with the Hindoo Law of morality. The town abounded with gaming houses. It is now un-

lawful for any man to play in a place expressly appointed for that purpose. The Law of the country bore me out also in this measure. But the greatest evil which prevailed was infidelity to the marriage-bed. I saw (but was at a loss how to interfere) that a check to this practice sanctioned by a brahmin Prince, if quickly put in force by the British Government would occasion a comparison highly favorable to the British name. The corruption of some of my servants however yielded me the opportunity I had wished for—but I so managed as to make a request come from the Shastree of the Court that I would punish the parties, and I thus avoided the appearance of making an innovation on the Laws of Bajee Row (if he had any) merely for the sake of contest. The enclosure will explain what punishment was inflicted on the offenders after I had taken the counsel of several of the most eminent Shastrees of the Town who took a whole day to determine whether the male offender should not have some hair clipped from the lock on the top of his head. I hope these measures will meet your approbation.

Connected with the Police of the Town I had it for some time in contemplation to bring to your attention the convenience and safety to passengers which would attend the completion of the Stone Bridge already partly concluded across the Moolla river. The expense of furnishing it might be cleared off by a toll two or three years after the people know its advantages—while the immediate undertaking of a work so greatly conducive of convenience to the inhabitants and especially to merchants during the rainy season would operate as an aid in fixing the attention of the speculative residents of Poona on the advantages of being under our Government. I have the honor to request your order for the re-establishment of the Flying Bridge over the Moolla which it is unnecessary perhaps to inform you was destroyed when the Sungum was burnt. The time for erecting posts has already come, and I beg to be informed whether I shall order people to do so, or apply to Colonel Boles to direct the Commissary of Stores to commence on this work.

On the auspicious day of Parva I ordered the commencement of Public Worship *on the old footing* in the Parbatty and other pagodas dependent on the City. The officiating priests

and the Chowgurra beaters of Jejoory, Seedy, Tenk (?) Mareshwur, Theoor, Coorcoomb and Soolsee Bagh began on that day also to receive their support from the British Government. I delayed carrying your orders into effect at an earlier period on account of the general notion of the excellence of beginning so good a work on so good a day as Parva. The expense of these religious establishments in the Poona Soobah is I find about 27,000 Rupees per annum. I was desirous to make some deductions from that amount and had determined to fix the annual allowance at 20,000 Rupees, but when I saw the operation of the reduction in detail I was convinced that for the sake of a few thousands of Rupees I would engender, or rather not eradicate, any lurking wish for Bajee Row's reaccession to the Musnud. I therefore ordered everything to be carried on as before and I respectfully beg to express a hope that you will approve of my having done so. The policy of pleasing the people of Poona is in my opinion unquestionable. This city has for many years given the tone to the feeling of the Maratha Empire. It is looked upon with a respect that is quite surprising and it has been considered by the lower classes (nor can I drive the belief from their minds) that he who rules in Poona governs the world. Men come to me from the Concan, from Candeish, from other quarters, with complaints, and it is quite impossible to convince them that I cannot decide on their affairs and they go away satisfied that I am unwilling to listen to their grievances.

Having so forcible a notion of the propriety of gratifying the people of this town, I most respectfully beg to recommend as a measure which would never be forgotten and which would silence all grumblers, the restoration of the Gods of Parbutty Hill found in Singhur by the capture (?) of that Fort. I do not know the value of them but as they are of gold, it must be very considerable. They are now in one of the palaces of Poona, having been brought in with the rest of the prize property from Singhur.

I kept up the custom of the former government on the festival of Hooly, by inviting all respectable people of the Town to partake of their favorite diversion with me. It appeared to me proper to patronise as well as to tolerate the peculiar customs of the Hindoos in Poona on such occasions, because,

as the parade and bustle of the former Government have subsided into a comparative calm it requires an effort occasionally to keep in view of the inhabitants the existence of a constituted authority in the Town, which though not brahminical nor kingly, they may be convinced is disposed to tolerate and countenance their most sacred institutions, as well as their amusements and ceremonies. I respectfully trust you will think I am doing right in this respect.

The conduct of the Police has merited my approbation. There are not many thefts, and there has not been one robbery for the last three months. Two or three of the thefts only have not been discovered. The Ramoossees have behaved with exemplary fidelity. The permanent arrangement now in progress for these men will be noticed in my revenue report. The annual fair at Pashan on Sheorat (?) usually affords the Ramoossees an opportunity of displaying their skill in robbery. They kept up the custom which I was not till after the robbery occurred aware of this year, but as usual they have been obliged to make good the value of the articles robbed and they are still endeavouring to find out the robbers.

Draft of a Proclamation addressed to the Inhabitants of Poona by the Magistrate of Poona.

It is now hereby again intimated to the inhabitants of Poona that no man in the service of the Sirkar has the power of firing (?) or chastising any person of this city excepting by order of the Magistrate, and that no guard can seize and keep in confinement the person of any one for a period exceeding 4 puhurs without the order of the Magistrate. It is the duty of the Sirkar's servants to seize all persons breaking the public peace, of committing misdemeanors of any kind, but it is also their duty to report their having done so as soon as possible to the Magistrate.

Whereas it is contrary to the Law of the Shastree, disgraceful to the character of men and subservient of morality and good order for men to seduce women from their lawful engagements of the observance of the laws of the Shastree. It is therefore publicly announced to the inhabitants of this city that such acts will draw down the displeasure of the Sirkar on those who commit them, and that women who forget the modesty of their sex will be publicly disgraced as is written in the Shaster

(here a sloke). But it is clearly to be understood that if any revengeful informant shall wantonly and falsely accuse a respectable and innocent member of society he will receive the punishment of an adulterer, and whereas it is ordered that any accusation of one person against another shall be made in the Nyadeish Adowlut of Poona, or personally to the Magistrate. All persons endeavoring to obtain the punishment of another person by any other means will on its being known to the Sircar be treated as if he were guilty of the crime he lays to others' charge. Whereas it has been proved that Gunesh Megusham and Mudajee Bulhar, two carcoons of the city Police Hurjee Nak, a jemedar of Police Peons serving under the above mentioned carcoons in the Calewawun Peit, did on the representation of Medajee Guneish Bramin, inhabitant of the City of Poona, at 10 o'clock at night on or about the 25th of March 1818 order some police Peons to enter the house where Succaram Narsing another Brahmin of the City of Poona was asleep and insist on his accompanying them to the Chowry of the Peit, where after keeping the said Succaram Nursing the remaining part of the night they freed him on the morning on his paying 6 Rupees of from 15 to 20 demanded from him as a fine for having been found in illicit intercourse with a bramin widow woman, and whereas such conduct being unauthorised without orders from the Sirkar it has been considered by the Magistrate as an act of oppression, and those who have committed it have been from this time turned out of their services. To remunerate the sufferer for his treatment the Sircar has given him twenty Rupees.

And whereas the above mentioned Succaram Nursing having been rewarded by the Sircar for the unauthorised acts of its servants by receiving twenty rupees, his conduct was next investigated by the Magistrate who having proved that the said Succaram Nursing and Durga a widow brahmin woman have committed the abominable sin of adultery and set an example of immorality tending to the corruption of the inhabitants of Poona, they are sent around the town with the Public Crier to announce their disgrace, Durga having her face made black and her garments tied to his garments.'

(Signed) H. D. ROBERTSON.

No. 83. *Approving of the steps taken to conciliate the people of Poona.*

From M. ELPHINSTONE, Commissioner in the Deccan.

To H. D. ROBERTSON, Collector at Poona.

13th April, 1818.

I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 8th and entirely approve the steps you have taken to conciliate the people of Poona.

I likewise concur with you in the opinion on the propriety of forbidding gaming houses and shops for the sale of liquor. Both I believe were strictly prohibited by the old government and only very recently tolerated owing to the corruption of the Paishwa's officers. I think the expediency of noticing the crime of adultery as an offence against the State more questionable. Though such a course of proceeding would be conformable to the Hindoo Law and acceptable to the best of inhabitants, I much doubt whether it would be wise in itself, and it would certainly be objectionable as being so much at variance with the manners established in consequence of a long course of relaxation on the part of the Government.

The danger of encouraging informers and of inducing exactions by the officers of Government which is perhaps inseparable from a law of this kind, have evidently not escaped you, but the principal objection in the present instance is to our departing from the rule of forbearing from all unnecessary innovations, especially on the side of rigour, and of avoiding even the appearance of any wish to change the practices to which our new subjects have been accustomed.

I would therefore recommend that without any avowed alteration of your intentions, you should confine your inquiries into offence of the nature in question to cases in which a complaint may have been brought by the husband of the woman or by persons who according to the Hindoo notions may be the parties principally injured.

Before I received your letter I have written to beg you would buy in the idols of Parbutty if they should not cost more than 50,000 rupees. More cannot be afforded for such an object during an expensive war like the present.

The completion of the Stone bridge will be a subject of future consideration. If you could ascertain the probable expense it would be a step towards the undertaking. Measures have been taken on replacing the Flying Bridge.

No. 84. *Outrages committed by the Bhils about Newassa.*

From Henry POTTINGER, Collector of Ahmednagar.

To M. ELPHINSTONE, Commissioner in the Deccan.

19th April, 1818.

I am sorry to be obliged to report to you that the Bheels of this part of the country have within these very few days carried their excesses to a great and unusual pitch by openly attacking all travellers who they were strong enough to overpower, and other acts of violence. The Despandy of Neywassa on his return to his own villages from visiting Captain Gibbon was murdered in open day, and also the guide who accompanied him, on the 13th instant between the villages of Mohouch and Chichoondy, 7 coss from Ahmednagar and since that time the Bheels in the Neywassa purgunnah have begun to levy contributions on the surrounding villages under the term of Ghaus Dana. I also hear that those of the purgunnah of Dehpoor and the districts around Sungumnair are assembling in bodies apparently with some sinister intention but this latter information I have not yet received from any authentic source.

The murder of Despandy I am led to believe arose from some former feud amongst the Bheels one party of which the unfortunate man had supported in their quarrel, and the other side took advantage of his travelling quite unprotected to wreck their vengeance on him. I am likewise inclined, from all I hear, to think that even the present system of plundering the country has its origin in some remote cause, as each of the contending Naiques wishes to show us how insufficient the promise of his adversary are to ensure the quiet of the country.

I am now anxiously engaged in acquiring an insight into the origin of the feud which exists particularly in the Neywassa purgunnah, and also in ascertaining the nature of the immunities enjoyed by the whole of the Bheels under the late government, and I shall have the honor to report to you on this sub-

ject at the earliest possible period, but I am fully assured that my presence in the district where the Bheels are now in a state of agitation will be a most effectual remedy for the evil, and I trust that the public service will shortly admit of a small body of infantry and some irregular horse being placed at my disposal. In the meantime I have sent out a detachment of Captain Swanton's horse to move about the country in order to quiet the alarm of the villagers and to keep the Bheels in check, and two trustworthy carcoons who accompany this detachment are furnished with letters to the Naiques inviting them to come to visit me under assurance of personal safety and free permission to return when they choose. I have however taken care to apprize the Bheel Naiques both in my letters and by verbal instructions to the Carcoons, that the British Government will not allow such outrages to go unpunished, and that their only chance of forgiveness is in an early submission. I should have gone with the detachments of Captain Swanton's horse myself, but I am of opinion that it would have betrayed a want of regular troops in these Districts which might have had a bad effect on the minds of our adherents who place much to the scare of the mere name of the Company's troops.

No. 85. *Regarding the influx in Poona of the followers and troops of the late Peshwa's army.*

From H. D. ROBERTSON, Collector of Poona.

To M. ELPHINSTONE, Commissioner in the Deccan.

8th June, 1818.

During the last three weeks the influx into Poona of the followers and troops of the late Paishwa's army has been very great. No person of any note has arrived who has not communicated with you, but I estimate the number of men now in Poona out of employ to be not less than 10,000. Three thousand of these are poor Bramins and Marathas who were the personal servants and attendants of the Sirdars. The remaining seven thousand are Marathas, Purdaseys and Concunees, who garrisoned the forts within 60 miles of Poona, and a less number are horsemen some with and some without horses who

have attended some of their chiefs to the vicinity of the City and there been discharged.

The villages of the Sandus and Patus Turufs and in a less degree those of Kurry Puthas and Neer Thuree have received within the same period a supply of the Paishwa's disbanded horse. Many have their homes in these villages and others whose families or villages are farther south have remained with their companions. Their horses are worn down by fatigue. On an average there are eight horsemen in each village, and the whole number arrived in the districts under me may be about 2,000. They entertain hopes of being employed in the British service, and though they are unprovided for at present, I have not found out that they have any intentions or ever speak of gaining a livelihood by rapine and plunder.

The utmost tranquillity prevails both in the Town and in the Purgunnahs.

No. 86. *Congratulating Malcolm on his successful negotiations with Baji Rao.*

From M. ELPHINSTONE, Commissioner in the Deccan.

To Sir John MALCOLM.

12th June, 1818.

I have had the honor to receive your letter dated the 3rd enclosing a copy of your report to the Governor-General, of the acceptance of the terms offered to him by Bajee Rao, and beg leave to offer my congratulations on the successful issue of your important negotiations.

No. 87. *Dispatch to the Governor-General of the measures pursued for the settlement of the Nagpur Government.*

From R. JENKINS, Resident at Nagpore.

To Marquis of HASTINGS, Governor-General.

Nagpore, 3.h July, 1818.

I have now the honor to submit to Your Excellency a statement of the different measures I have pursued for the set-

tlement of the Government of Nagpore, and the security of our interests since the seizure of Appa Sahib, as well as of my views and opinions relative to the final arrangements which the new Government which I deem most consonant to the situation into which we have been thrown by the course of events, and to our future security, as well as the tranquillity and prosperity of this country.

The first object after the seizure of Appa Sahib was to secure public property secreted by that Prince in various quarters as mentioned in my former dispatches. By the active exertions of Mr. Gordon, Surgeon to the Residency, whom I had appointed to superintendence of the household and Treasury aided by Narrain Pundit, Nago Pundit and the Nabob Sundeek Allee Khan, the agents entrusted with the secrets of the several deposits in the city and elsewhere were brought to point them out, and the greater part fortunately brought to light and lodged in the public Treasury at the palace. The property consists principally in jewels and gold and silver plate but little or no specie has been found. Jewels, however, to the supposed amount of 32 lacks of rupees are still missing, and there is reason to fear that these may be still within Appa Sahib's reach, though not actually with him at the present moment.

For the general administration of affairs after the seizure of Appa Sahib, I deemed it consistent with Your Excellency's general view to consider the Government as vested in the son of Nana Goojur and to employ a minister to act in his name. I chose Nabob Sundeek Allee Khan for this situation. During the late events I had derived the greatest benefit from his intelligence and assistance. He had been much employed and trusted by the late Rajah Raghoji Bhoosla, and was generally known to be a very able man, and intimately acquainted with the affairs of the Government in every branch. The jealousy of him, shewn by Nagoo Pundit, and Narrain Pundit as well as by Appah Sahib had alone prevented my employing him in any situation during the period immediately subsequent to the restoration of Appah Sahib. There now seemed to me to be no other person whom I could advance to the situation who combined equally with Sundeek Allee Khan the qualities we required to find in a minister. He had shown the utmost zeal in discovering abuses, and there could be no doubt of his attach-

ment to the new Government and to us, which he had sealed by this activity in the seizure of Appah Sahib, and the notoriety of his detestation of that person owing to the injuries and insults he had received a short time before the War broke out.

I was sensible however that we could not expect the same zeal for detecting and reforming abuses in Sudeek Allee as a minister, which he had shown whilst out of power, and being persuaded that nothing but a complete revision of all the departments and establishments, and a thorough insight into all the affairs of government and the state of the country would enable us to do any good, I deemed it necessary to desire some means for overlooking the conduct of the minister in every department, at least until the new system should be well settled and fairly put in motion.

Whilst therefore all public measures were to be concerted and arranged between Sudeek Allee and myself, and his orders on all points issued with my concurrence, I resolved that the execution of them in all their branches should be subject to the direct inspection of the British Agents, and my plan was to have one officer to superintend all public establishments connected with the Court and the Palace including the City collections and judicial affairs ; one over the police of the city whilst our troops occupied it ; and separate officers over the general proceedings of revenue police and justice in the Provinces of Deogarh, Chuttesgurh and Chanda respectively. The military power of the State remained exclusively in our hands, with the exception of Sebundees necessary for common purposes of police and collection in the country which were at the disposal of the minister and some extra levies of irregulars, required protempore, in consequence of the turbulence of the Gonds and the invasion of Bajee Rao. The Treasury was to be superintended, and all the receipts and disbursement in every department to be transacted through it. This I considered it necessary as well for securing the due payment of the troops, as constituting the strongest check possible on all the money transactions of the minister.

A short trial of this system in the period between Appah Sahib's seizure and his escape convinced me that it would not succeed and that these officers of check and control would be almost nugatory. Neither the interest of the minister and his ad-

herents, nor the pride of place could brook this close inspection if rendered efficient, but this it was not difficult to avoid, and it was evidently the study of Sudeek Allee to involve everything in darkness and mystery, and to defeat every plan which seemed in a way to curtail or check his power. The escape of Appa Sahib at the same time seemed to me to require that we should no longer rest on the merits of any native minister for the preservation of public tranquillity, and that the establishment of the new government on principles combining our own reputation and interests with the good of the country, could only be effected by the plain and simple path of taking into our own hands for a time at least, the direct administration of affairs.

I had every reason to believe in the first place, that to the Baee and better part of the people about the court, it would be much more agreeable that we should govern ourselves than through the medium of a minister, and resolution to this effect which I adopted, and made public immediately after I heard of the escape of Appah Sahib, seems to have given very general satisfaction, particularly to the inhabitants of the country at large. There was a difficulty regarding Goojabba in the former arrangement, who is the nearest male relative of the Rajah, as the head under the Baee of the Court and palace establishments, during the Rajah's minority, independent of any interference of Sudeek Allee as minister, which arrangement I proposed to adopt had the system been continued.

On the necessity of our interference in general it is to be observed that in the state to which this government has been reduced by the profligate and extravagant administration of Appah Sahib, operating on its finances, by the effects of the War disorganising everything, and by the diminution of its territories in the cessions to us, nothing but a system of strict economy in its expenditure, and a management of having its object the improvement of the country by which its resources may be augmented in some degree proportionate to its extremity, can enable it to maintain itself as a substantive government, and if left to itself, what native government under such circumstances, ever did or could preserve itself from falling to pieces? It would endeavour to maintain large and inefficient military establishments as heretofore, to meet the demands of its former chiefs, and retainers, and to keep up a splendor of its

court, equally unsuited to its circumstances. Debts would accumulate on debts, and expenses on expenses. The country would be delivered over to every sort of oppression to meet charges which no regular system could provide for, and a complete state of anarchy would generate these predatory habits in all classes which would tend in a great measure to undo what has been accomplished with such rapidity and success by Your Excellency's wise and energetic policy.

Every principle of regard to our own interests and security, demands that we should endeavour to prevent these evils, and it perhaps might be done to a certain extent by a less degree of interference on our part, than the following considerations require. First, I conceive it ought to be a principle to make this state reimburse us for our expenses in protecting it as well as contribute a share of those incurred by us for the general tranquillity, besides maintaining military and civil establishments adequate to its own internal government and its Court. The acquisitions we have made do not suffice for the former and if we demand more, the remainder will suffice for the latter. We can therefore only expect to finally reimburse for our expenses, by an improvement in the sources of the country, which may yield a surplus revenue. The ceded provinces under our management will no doubt soon increase in value, and the Rajah's reserved territory will also improve greatly if well administered. I shall immediately mention the considerations which led me to pronounce this as not to be expected except under our direct management.

Secondly, it is already decided that the Rajah's military establishment must be reformed and regularly paid under us. If we take cessions for the amount of the pay, the remaining possessions will hardly leave the Rajah a state in name, and if we do not, we have another urgent reason for directly managing the resources of the state to prevent the possibility of failure in this important branch of expenditure ; such a failure indeed would be highly probable under any native administration, and would certainly take place here even in the outset from the want both of funds and credit in the State itself.

The situation of things here differs most materially from that, out of which the Mysore system was elicited. In Mysore

there was a complete dissolution of Government, and the minister we set up, aided by some of the ablest British Officers India has seen, had the choice of his own instruments, and to create his own system at least in the higher branches of government. The expenses of the Court and every department were fixed, not from precedent, but on a calculation of means and according to the dictates of propriety, and no departure from these considerations was required by circumstances extraneous to the demands of a prudent, just and liberal policy. There were no doubts and no obligations but those of gratuitous bounty to the deposed family and its adherents.

In the present case there has been no dissolution of government, but a mere change in the head of it. The former Rajah is a proscribed individual, whilst all the principal persons of the State, and the relations of the family who are equally connected with him and that new Rajah retain, with the same title to the consideration of the present as of the past administration. The new Rajah succeeds also to the debts of his predecessors. Although a minor too, his establishments cannot be reduced to what is strictly necessary but must be modified from those which actually exist, and in a great degree, according to the hereditary claims and pretensions of individuals which neither justice nor policy will admit of being laid aside. All departments remain as they were, and it is through the agency of a set of men accustomed to every species of corruption and oppression and naturally feeling every reform of abuses as a personal injury to themselves, that a minister must execute his or your plans of amelioration.

On this general view alone independently of the special points above mentioned, a different system from that of Mysore seems required and it is only by assuming the management ourselves that we can at all counteract the abuses of past times, or place ourselves in the commanding position of creating rather than a reforming power. By this mode of action only can we have a choice of instruments and means ; and what could not be expected from a Native, with extensive connections and with every temptation to follow his inclination in opposition to his duty, we can act as justice and true policy dictate, and even in the reductions we must necessarily make in the salaries and emoluments of the officers of the former government can we

obtain credit for what we give instead of odium for what we withhold; because in fact we give everything.

I am aware that this was the view in which Your Excellency proposed to consider the new government had Appa Sahib been originally deposed, and it is on the assumption of this elevated situation which is the natural consequence of Appa Sahib's second, and as it would have been his first forfeiture, that the system I have ventured to propose and to act upon is founded. The whole country was ours by right of conquest, and if it had been for our interest to retain it we should have been amply justified in doing so by the repeated treachery of its ruler, and the principal of indemnifying ourselves for all the expenses and risks which that treachery has brought upon us. The new Rajah is seated on the Musnud solely by the favor of the British Government and the provision that may be made for his Court, and for all the old servants of the State, is an emanation from our bounty. Whilst it must be regulated by what is due to our own just expectations from the connection, and to the necessary demands of the State we have allowed to exist, as the instruments of our views for the government of the restored territory. That government has not the means when its resources are compared with the demands upon it to spare the deductions of a corrupt system. It can only stand by our support, as it has been set up by our means. It requires credit for its first operations, but it has none except through us and would therefore soon be involved in difficulties, that would hasten its utter ruin if we did not lend it our name and the promise of our integrity. In short our reputation requires that it should be a standing monument of our regard for the welfare of the inhabitants and the real interests of the Rajah, as it will be the moderate and liberal use of our power.

I now beg to submit a general view of the plan I have adopted for the present administration of affairs.

The young Rajah is set up under the tutelage of Baka Baee, and whoever is next male head of the family will be considered the Baee's Minister, and will be the ostensible head of the household and Court. The relations and principal civil officers not efficiently employed are pensioned in proportion to their former allowances, and every required establishment connected

with the household, reduced to a scale proportioned to the means of the State, though at the same time not retrenching from the real dignity of the Rajah. The former expenses were nominally high but much went into the pockets of the inferior agents. This will now be altogether prevented, these departments being superintended by British officers whose duty it is to pay all establishments, and to see that the expenses do not exceed what is fixed. At present matters are not ripe for leaving these establishments exclusively to Baee, but everything is referred to her, and the superintendent acts as her agent. I am indeed certain that this arrangement is particularly agreeable to her, as it saves her much annoyance from solicitations and murmurings of many persons who would never be content with what is assigned to them, if they had to deal with a woman, and the same arrangement is also satisfactory to the principal people, who had before fixed allowances, but who suffered from (?) instead of sharing in the gains of the former abuses.

The military establishment will consist of 3,000 horse, of which 2,500 are already raised; the Regular Brigade, Provincial Corps of Irregulars for Chanda and Ruttenpore, and probably one will be necessary for Deogurh. In the horse the most respectable both of the Maratha and Mosulman Chiefs of the State have been provided for. I have established a pay department for all the Rajah's troops, and have a military assistant through whom all military affairs are conducted. The Rajah's former Pagah, and a small body of horse, always maintained by the relations, form a Surwarree for the Rajah, and are included in the civil list as also the Sebundees necessary for purposes of collection and police.

For the general management of the Country I have appointed in the name of the Rajah, officers with the designation of collectors and magistrates over the three ground divisions of Deogurh, Chanda and Chuttesgarh; Deogurh above the ghauts will at present also form a separate jurisdiction under a Commissioner who will settle with the Gonds whose principle seats are in that quarter. Copies of my instructions to these officers will be forwarded to Mr. Secretary Adams. The administration of the city is kept separate in its collections, police and judicial concerns. The collections are managed by the superintendent of the household, and the old Court of police

and justice are directed under Natives, but superintended by British Officer, who has also a Police corps under his charge. All causes connected with the Rajah's relations, the principal people of the Court, and the servants of the Palace, are referred to the Baee.

The department of Treasury and of finance is also entrusted to an officer. As the treasury is at the Palace, I have appointed the same officer to this department who suprintends the household and the city collections. It is one of great importance at the present moment, when the demands are large and the reguar receipts as yet small. It has been absolutely necessary to take up money in the city to prevent the establishments, particularly the troops from falling into arrears, but I am happy to say that from the zeal and ability of Mr. Gordon, who has charge of it, we have hitherto been able to keep up the credit of the government, and to raise the necessary sums on no very unfavorable terms. The whole estimated expenses of the Government will be brought considerably within the expected receipts so that the debts now incurred will I hope be cleared within the year.

All departments are of course under my general superintendence. Details on all points shall hereafter be submitted to Your Excellency. In the meantime, I am happy to be able to assure Your Excellency that present appearances give every ground for auguring the fullest success of this system if it shall be approved and consolidated.

Shortly after Appa Sahib's escape, I issued a general Proclamation[3] ... and the terms which will I trust meet Your Excellency's approbation.

The Treaty proposed to have been concluded with Appa Sahib requiring some modification suited to change of circumstances, and being desirous of receiving Your Excellency's orders upon the subject, I did not see any objection to deferring for the present the conclusion of such an instrument as the situation of the new Rajah is perfectly understood and acknowledged to be dependent upon Your Excellency's final orders.

3. The Proclamation and the Terms of the Treaty (19 Articles) are found with letter No. 19 of 26th June 1818, File No. 299.

I have now the honor to submit No. 2 the Draught of a Treaty which I should propose to form the rule of our future connection with the State of Nagpore, agreeably to the principles above discussed. The principal alterations from the former Draught consists in the declaration that we take the immediate administration of the country into our own hands, providing however for its future transfer to the Rajah, with the provisions in the treaty of Mysore applicable to that event, respecting the eventual resumption of the country if the military establishments under us are not paid, or other circumstances demand it, and in allowing the Rajah to have the title of Sena Sahib which formerly proposed that Appa Sahib should renounce, but which it would appear ungracious, and be unpopular to withhold from the new Prince. Indeed it would lower him in the eyes of his subjects and under present circumstances, I think it is no longer a matter of consequence enough to stipulate.

No. 1

Substance of a Marhatta Proclamation issued by Mr. Jenkins dated 31st May, 1818.

On the death of Rajah Raghojee Bhoosla, and the succession of his son Rajah Pursojee Bhoosla to the Musnud, the management of affairs owing to the incapacity of the latter Prince was assumed by Rajah Moodhojee Bhoosla with the full concurrence of all the principal persons in the State. His Highness manifested an early anxiety to conclude an alliance with the British Government, and the earnestness of his solicitations giving every reason to believe in their sincerity, a Treaty was accordingly concluded between the two States. The British Government according to its usual good faith, performed the obligations it had contracted with the utmost strictness.

When Gungadhur Shastree, the Prime Minister of His Highness the Guycowar who had come to Poona to negotiate under the immediate protection of the British Government, was murdered at Punderpoor by Trimbukjee Dainglia that person was with difficulty given up by Bajee Rao, though the crime was satisfactorily proved against him and after he was given

up, and placed in confinement, Bajee Rao contrived his escape, and levied war against the British Government at the same time using every means to persuade other powers to enter into the confederacy. Rajah Moodhojee Bhoosla forgetting all his obligations to the British Government, after a long secret correspondence with the Court of Poona, collected troops under pretence of assisting the British Government and suddenly without any declaration of war or assigning any ground of complaint, on the contrary, with the most unbounded profession of friendship in his mouth, attacked the British Resident and the handful of British troops stationed at his Capital, with his whole army of infantry, cavalry and artillery. He was defeated and his perfidious conduct deserved notwithstanding this double violation of the law of nations, first in attacking the representative of the British Government, a character respected by all nations, and secondly without a declaration of war, and under the mask of friendship, endeavouring to destroy the troops of his ally invited by himself into his country and stationed at his Capital for his protection, the British Government still recollecting the former close alliance, consented to replace him on the Musnud.

This undeserved lenity was again met with the grossest ingratitude, and the restless habits of intrigue and spirit of perfidy inherent in the disposition of this Prince, had not been suppressed by his past experience. He again connected himself with Bajee Rao inviting him to invade his territories and promising to join him in person. The destruction and miseries of war thus brought upon his subjects by their natural protector were only averted by the prompt movements and prowess of the British troops who defeated and chased Bajee Rao from the field. Whilst the seizure of Appah Sahib alone prevented him from joining the enemy, Appa Sahib had also agreed to cede Chowraghur, Mundilla and other places to the British Government, and public orders of surrender were given whilst secret instructions were sent to the Killadars not to give them up. Letters to this effect were intercepted and it was also proved that he encouraged the Gonds to excite disturbances in every part of the country. His cruel treatment of his relations and dependents of the late Rajah is well known, and there is even strong ground for believing that he contrived the murder

of his predecessor, Rajah Pursojee Bhoosla. "Such perfidious and atrocious conduct renders him unworthy of reigning, and it would be a curse to the country and ruin to the state to keep on the Musnud a prince of so unsteady and perverse a character. He has been accordingly deposed and it was the intention of the British Government to send him to Allahabad, as the place fixed for his future residence. He escaped however on the road. As from the above exposition, it will be evident to all that Appa Sahib has deserved the treatment he has met with, and is now an enemy both to the British Government and the State of Nagpore. All persons are hereby enjoined to use every means for his apprehension. Whoever will deliver him up to the British Government, or give intelligence that may ensure his seizure shall receive a reward of two lacs of rupees and a jaghir of 10,000 rupees per annum to himself and his heirs forever. Whoever on the contrary shall be proved to have given him protection or concealment or to have held any kind of correspondence with him, shall be punished with death.

The conduct of Appa Sahib having thus left the Musnud vacant and there being no surviving descendant of the Bhooslas in the entire male line, the British Government wishing still to perpetuate the name of the Bhoosla family, has resolved to place on the Musnud Aba Sahib the son of Bunna Ball and grandson of late Rajah Raghojee Bhoosla, after the usual rites of adoption shall have been performed. The British Government will for the present take into its own hands the settlement and management of the dominions of the Rajah in His Highness' name and on his behalf, and English gentlemen have been appointed to superintend the different departments of the administration. Let every person continue without apprehension to exercise his usual employment. All complaints of oppressions or injustice will be immediately redressed, and every means taken to promote the welfare and prosperity of all classes of people.

No. 2.

Treaty of perpetual friendship and alliance between the Honorable East India Company and His Highness Maharajah Raghojee Bhoosla, his heirs and successors, settled by Richard Jenkins Esqr., Resident at the court of His

Highness by virtue of the powers delegated to him by the Most Noble Francis, Marquess of Hastings, K.G., one of his Britannick Majesty's most Honorable Privy Council, Governor-General in Council appointed by the Honorable Company to direct and control all their affairs in the East Indies.

Whereas a treaty of perpetual defensive alliance consisting of fifteen Articles was concluded at Nagpore, between the Honorable East India Company and the State of Nagpore, and whereas during the subsistence of that Treaty in full force, in violation of public faith and of the laws of nations attack was made by Rajah Moodhojee Bhoosla on the troops of his ally, thereby dissolving the said treaty, annulling the relation of peace and amity between the two States, placing the State of Nagpore at the mercy of the British Government and the Maharaja's Musnud at its disposal; and whereas the British Government still recollecting the former close alliance consented to restore the relations of amity and friendship, and to replace His Highness on the Musnud, and whereas in utter forgetfulness of this lenity and in disregard to every principle of faith and honor Appa Sahib entered into fresh concert with the enemies of the British Government invited Bajee Rao to invade his territory proposing himself to join him, and encouraged the Killadars of the Forts he had agreed to cede, to hold out against the British Government, the British Government has consequently been compelled to remove him from the Musnud, and Maharajah Raghojee Bhoosla having succeeded to the same by the gratuitous favour of the said Government, the following treaty is concluded between the two states.

ARTICLE 1.

All Articles of the Treaty concluded at Nagpore on the 27th May 1816 which are not contrary to the tenor of the present engagement, are hereby confirmed.

ARTICLE 2.

Rajah Raghojee Bhoosla stipulates and agrees that he will not admit any European or American foreigners into his service without the concurrence of the British Government and that he will apprehend and deliver up to the British Govern-

ment all such persons who shall be found at any time within the territories of His Highness unless by consent of that Government.

ARTICLE 3.

By the 10th Article of the Treaty of Nagpore it is agreed that the Maharajah is neither to commence nor to pursue any negotiation with any other state whatever, without giving previous notice to and entering into mutual consultation with the Company's Government. In order to the more effectual fulfilment of this Article, Maharajah Raghojee Bhoosla hereby agrees neither to maintain Vakeels or other Agents at the Courts of any State whatever nor to permit the Residence of Vakeels or other Agents from any power whatever at his court, and His Highness further engages to hold no communication with any power whatever, except through the Resident or other Minister of the Honorable Company's Government residing at His Highness's Court.

ARTICLE 4.

By Article 4th of the Treaty of Nagpore it was agreed that with the reserve of two battalions of sepoys which were to remain near His Highness's person, the Residence of the subsidiary force which the British Government thereby agreed to furnish, should be posted in such a situation near the South bank of the Nerbudda as might be chosen by the British Government. By the present Article it is agreed that the British Government shall be at liberty in future to station its troops in any quarters of the Rajah's territories it may deem necessary for their protection, and the maintenance of tranquillity and also to decide upon the number of troops to be so maintained whether greater or smaller than the amount of the subsidiary force so fixed.

ARTICLE 5.

In payment of the expenses of the permanent military force maintained by the British Government in His Highness's territories and in lieu of the subsidy of 75,000 rupees formerly paid by the Rajah for the contingent he was bound to maintain by the former treaty, His Highness Maharajah Raghoji

Bhoosla hereby assigns and cedes in perpetuity to the Honorable Company all the territories and rights detailed in the Schedule annexed to this treaty, and His Highness expressly renounces all claims and pretensions of whatever description on the countries enumerated in the said schedule and all connections with the Chiefs and Bhoomeahs of those countries.

ARTICLE 6.

As it may be found that certain of the territories ceded in the foregoing article may be inconvenient from their situation, His Highness agrees that such exchanges of Talooks and lands shall be made hereafter on terms of a fair valuation of their respective revenues as may be necessary for the convenience of both parties, and it is agreed and covenanted that the territories to be assigned and ceded to the Honorable Company by the (?) Article, or in consequence of the exchange stipulated eventually in this Article, shall be subject to the exclusive management of the said Company and their officers.

ARTICLE 7.

The British Government for the present will undertake the settlement and management of the reserved country in His Highness's name and on his behalf, and His Highness's personal expenses and the allowances of his relations and adherents shall be arranged on a footing suited to his dignity and to the actual means of the State. All establishments civil and military as long as it may appear necessary to the British Government shall be under direct control of British officers and be modelled and regulated according to its pleasure.

ARTICLE 8.

If circumstances shall hereafter admit of the transfer of the administration to His Highness's exclusive management, His Highness Rajah Raghojee Bhoosla hereby promises to pay at all times the utmost attention to such advice as the British Government shall judge it necessary to offer to him, with a view to the economy of his finances, the better collection of his revenues, the administration of justice, the extension of commerce, the encouragement of trade, agriculture and indus-

try or any other objects connected with the advancement of His Highness's interests, that happiness of his people and the mutual welfare of both states, and always to conduct the affairs of his Government by the hands of ministers in the confidence of the British Government and responsible to it, as well as to His Highness in the exercise of their duties in every branch of the administration. The strength, composition, number and disposition of His Highness's army and the Chiefs to be employed in it, as well as the description of persons to fill civil offices of the Government, shall be fixed and continued according to the advice of the British Government. The army will be always under the direct control of British officers.

ARTICLE 9.

If it shall be necessary for the protection and defence of the territories of the contracting parties, or of either of them that hostilities shall be undertaken or preparations made for commencing hostilities against any state or power, His said Highness Rajah Raghojee Bhoosla agrees to contribute towards the discharge of the increased expense incurred by the augmentation of the military force, and the unavoidable charges of the War. Such a sum as shall appear to the British Government on an attentive consideration of the means of His said Highness to bear a just and reasonable proportion to the actual net revenues of His said Highness.

ARTICLE 10.

And whereas the interest and reputation of the contracting parties require that the prosperity of His Highness's reserved territory should be increased and perpetuated by the operation of this treaty, and it is indispensable that effectual and lasting security should be provided against any failure in the funds destined to defray the expenses of His Highness's permanent military establishments in time of peace as well as to secure an eventual surplus for the purpose mentioned in the 9th Article, it is hereby stipulated and agreed between the controlling parties, that whenever after the transfer of the administration of the country to His Highness's exclusive management, the British Government shall have reason to apprehend such failure in the funds so destined or a deterioration instead

of the expected improvement in His Highness's resources, the said British Government shall be at liberty and shall have full powers and right either to introduce such regulations and ordinances, as it shall deem expedient for the internal management and collection of the revenues, or for the better ordering of any other branch and department of the Government of Nagpore or to assume and bring under the direct management of the servants of the said British Government such part or parts of the territorial possession of His Highness as shall appear to the said Government necessary to render the funds efficient, and available either in time of peace or war, or the whole should the welfare of the country require it.

ARTICLE 11.

It is hereby further agreed that whenever the British Government shall signify to the said Maharajah Raghojee Bhoosla that it is become necessary to carry into effect the provisions of the 10th Article, His said Highness shall immediately issue orders to his Amils or other officers, either for carrying into effect the said regulations and ordinances, according to the tenor of the 10th Article or by placing the territories required under the exclusive authority and control of the said government. And in case His Highness shall not issue such orders within 10 days from the time when the application shall have been formally made to him, then the British Government shall be at liberty to issue orders by its own authority either for carrying into effect the said regulations or ordinances, or for assuming the collection and management of the revenues of the said territories, as the said Government shall judge most expedient for the purpose of securing the efficiency of the said military funds and of providing for the effectual protection of the country and the welfare of the people. Provided always that whenever so long as any part or parts of His said Highness's territories shall be placed, and shall remain under the exclusive authority and control of the said British Government, the said Government shall render to His Highness a true and faithful account of the revenues and produce of the territories so assumed. Provided always that in no case whatever, shall His Highness's actual receipt of a general income arising out of his territorial revenue be less than one fifth part of the net revenue of

the whole of his reserved territory, which amount of one fifth of the said net revenue the British Government engages at all time and in every possible case to secure and cause to be paid for His Highness's use.

ARTICLE 12.

The British Government is entitled to demand that the subsidy of rupees 750,000 per annum formerly agreed upon should be paid until the territories ceded in lieu of it shall be fully occupied. By taking into consideration the present state of the Rajah's finances, it is hereby stipulated that the arrears of the said subsidy shall be paid up only to the (blank ?) when it shall be considered to have ceased, although the territories ceded are not yet fully occupied. All sums also advanced by the British Government on account of the regular battalion raised at the request of Appah Sahib, and on other accounts, shall be duly repaid with the least practicable delay.

ARTICLE 13

The Hill of Seetabuldee and that adjacent to it with the land and bazzar (?) immediately adjoining to the distance of (blank?) yards on every side shall be annexed to the boundary of the British Residency, and the necessary works for rendering them a good military position will be erected upon them at the Maharajah's expense. The Maharajah also engages to furnish such pasture lands as may be required for the use of the British forces at the most convenient places adjoining to the cantonments of the different divisions of the said force.

ARTICLE 14

Whereas the complete protection of His Highness's territories or considerations relating to the military operations of the British troops may require that certain fortresses and strong places situated within the territories of His Highness should be garrisoned and commanded by British troops and officers, and whereas in time of war especially the safety of small detachments of British troops of convoys may require that they should be admitted into such places of strength as may be in their vicinity, the Maharajah agrees that the said Government shall at all times be at liberty to garrison in whatever manner

they may judge proper, such fortresses and strong places as it shall appear to them advisable to take charge of, and that all officers and troops whether individually or collectively belonging to the Honorable Company shall have free ingress to and egress from all his Highness's forts and places of strength when necessary for their safety.

ARTICLE 15.

Whenever called upon by the British Government, the Maharajah agrees to collect as many bringarries as possible and to store as much grain as may be practicable in convenient places, for the purpose of aiding the supplies of the armies of both states in any contest in which they may be engaged.

ARTICLE 16.

The Maharajah hereby engages to pay such a provision for the late Rajah Appa Sahib his relations and dependents, and for the ministers Nagoo Pundit and Ramchunder Waugh as may be fixed by the British Government.

ARTICLE 17.

The Maharajah engages to make such a remuneration for the loss of the officers, troops, dependents and followers of the British Cantonments and (?) on the 26th and 27th of November as may be decided by the British Government to be just and reasonable.

ARTICLE 18.

Although the Rajah assumes the title and ensigns of Sena Sahib Soobah which have been held by former Rajas of Nagpore, he hereby renounces forever for himself and successors all dependence upon or connection with the Rajah of Sattara or other Mahratta powers formerly supposed to be incumbent on the holders of the title and ensigns aforesaid and agrees to relinquish all ceremonies and observances whatever referring to the dignity of Sena Sahib Soobah.

ARTICLE 19.

This treaty consisting of 19 Articles being this day settled and concluded at Nagpore by Richard Jenkins Esqr., with Maharajah Raghojee Bhoosla, Mr. Jenkins has delivered to the said Maharajah Raghojee Bhoosla a copy of the same in Eng-

lish, Persian and Mahratta sealed and signed by himself and His Highness has delivered to Mr. Jenkins another copy also in English, Persian and Mahratta bearing His Highness's seal and signature and Mr. Jenkins has engaged to produce and deliver to His Highness without delay a copy of the same duly ratified by His Excellency the Most Noble Francis Marquess of Hastings, K.G. Governor General, etc., etc., in Council, on receipt of which by His said Highness, the present treaty shall be deemed complete and binding on the Honorable East India Company and on His Highness Sena Sahib Soobah and the copy now delivered to His said Highness shall be returned.

No. 88. *Voluntary communication of Trimbuckji when in confinement regarding the murder of Shastri, and his subsequent life.*

From Captain POTTINGER, Collector of Ahmednagar.

To M. ELPHINSTONE, Commissioner in the Deccan.

14th July, 1818.

In obedience to the desire expressed in your private letter to me of the 11th instant, I yesterday morning proceeded to the place in which Trimbuckjee Dainglia is confined, and I have now the honor to detail for your information, the conversation which took place between me and that person. Captain Betts was, at my request, so kind as to accompany me as I thought it advisable to have a third person present on the occasion.

After the sentries, which were over the prisoner had been withdrawn, I told him that I had visited him by your order, and was ready to listen to anything he might wish to communicate, adding that I had no questions to ask him, nor did I want to draw any confessions from him.

Trimbuckjee began by declaring that he was on his route to deliver himself up to the British Government when he was seized by Captain Swanton, he said, that he had deputed Cashee Punt (the Vinchoorkur's Vakeel) to obtain from you an assurance of his life being spared, that he had been anxiously awaiting such an assurance and that he now deeply regretted he had not surrendered himself to Sir John Malcolm

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at the same time with Bajee Row but that he was induced not to do so, from thinking that it was to you alone he could with propriety give himself up. He went on to express great alarm about his own life and the fate of his wives and family, and said he trusted, whatever might be done with him, that they would be set at liberty and allowed to reside at their respective villages. I told him that I could not make any promises on the latter, or any other subject, as everything depended on the pleasure of His Excellency the Governor-General, but that the British Government was not likely to visit his crimes on a number of helpless women and children.

Trimbuckjee interrupted me on this remark and asked me of what crime he had been proved guilty? He then entered into a very detailed defence of the charge against him of having been accessary to the murder of Gungadher Shastry. He desired me to remember how many months the Shastry had been at Poona before the late Paishwa would receive him, and declared that it was through his influence alone that the interview was at length brought about. He said that the minister Seddasheo Bhow although at that time in apparent disgrace, was the secret adviser of Bajee Row, that it was he who invited Bundojee and his agents originally from Baroda, and who introduced Bhugwant Row Guycowar to the Durbar, that the plan then fixed upon was to prevent, *by any means*, the Shastry's return to Baroda: that Bundojee was to have received a Khillat from the Paishwa as Prime Minister of the Guycowar State in return for which he was to pay Bajee Row the sum of 25 lacs of Rupees as a nuzzur, to guarantee the payment of all arrears of tribute and its regular discharge thenceforward; likewise to secure to Bajee Row the immediate cession of the Guycowar's share of Ahmedabad, and eventually to establish the ancient paramount authority of the Poonah Government over that of Baroda; that the Bhow and other persons about the late Paishwa were to be rewarded according to their exertions in effecting this arrangement, and that the former undertook to reconcile the British Government to this new system of things; that the Shastry was considered the great obstacle to the accomplishment of the scheme on foot, and that he was not to return to Baroda, but to be kept in the Deccan by any means. I observed to Trimbuckjee, that he had perhaps forgotten that I was at

Poonah during the whole of the transaction to which he was alluding and was fully aware of the situation he held under Bajee Row at the period as well as of the great share he had in all the plots which he had just detailed. He reiterated his protestations that he was in reality only secondary to the Bhow though ostensibly the leader of the Court, and went on to say that when the Shastry was murdered he felt the deepest sorrow at that atrocious deed, that he repeatedly urged Bajee Row in the presence of the Bhow to authorise him to institute an inquiry into the circumstances, and pledged himself to produce the murderers, that Bajee Row would not hear of such a measure and always silenced him by a severe rebuke and an enquiry whether he wished to overturn his Government by his officiousness. He proceeded to state, that he had tried various methods of communicating with you pending the negotiations for his being delivered up to the British Government, that Bajee Row assured him till the last moment, that he should be released in a few weeks, that he was kept in the dark as to all the communications between the Durbar and the Residency, and that he was never allowed to be present at any of the conferences between Major Ford and Bajee Row lest he (Trimbuckjee) should have challenged a public trial, and brought the whole truth to light ; he repeated his solemn assertion of having done all that lay in his power to induce Bajee Row to order an investigation, and called God to witness that he had been unjustly sacrificed to screen the crime of others. A few minutes after however, he enlarged on the nature of the evidence which had been given against him in a manner which made it obvious, that his preceding affirmation of having been kept in ignorance was false.

I took occasions to call to his recollections all the corroborative proofs of his guilt which were brought forward at the time, and pointed out to him the main opportunities he must have had at Tannah and elsewhere of exculpating himself. He replied that he always trusted to Bajee Row's promises of procuring his release, and that he therefore thought he should only ruin that prospect by indulging his suspicions. He said that the people who made use of his name to call the Shastry to the temple on the night of his murder were not sent by him ; that this could still be proved, that Bajee Row and Bundojee were

both living though Bhow was dead, that he was then but a servant and had to act and say as he was ordered and that he would have been thrown into prison had he taken any step without Bajee Row's instructions.

He next adverted to his escape from Tannah and declared that he was so indignant against the late Paishwa that he had no intercourse with him for a long time after returning to the Deccan, he said that he passed the most of that time in disguise in the Mahadeo Hills or the jungles on the banks of the Beemah to the northwards of Punderpoor, and that he at last received overtures from Bajee Row, through an agent of Goklas, who told him that he must raise troops and stir up a rebellion, that as soon as it became general Bajee Row would quit Poonah and declare war, that all India was prepared to rise at the signal, and that it was impossible the English could stand against a general coalition. Trimbuckjee proceeded to state that he at first declined these overtures, and that Bajee Row then deputed his principal Hoogree and one of Gokla's head Carkoons who brought above two lacs and a half of Rupees in gold coin with them, accompanied by a message to Trimbuckjee to assure him of its being Bajee Row's intention to restore him to his former situation so soon as the English should have been driven out of his dominions; (and that he) Bajee Row relied upon Trimbukjee as one of his most faithful servants. The Hoogree said that he had therefore sent him money and would supply him with whatever more might be required and throw the whole Deccan into a state of anarchy and rebellion which must soon spread like a flame all over the Company's possessions, that the whole of the Pindaries would commence their devastations both in Bengal and the Carnatic at the same instance and that there was no fear of the success of the war which it would lead to. The message delivered by Gokla's Carkoon on his master's part was to the same purport, and added, that the Vinchoorkur, Rastia and himself were staunch in their cause, and would support his rebellion at the proper moment. That Goadajee Dainglia was raising troops for the former chief in Candeish and would join him very shortly.

This insurrection (Trimbuckjee observed) was checked in its outset by the measures adopted at Poonah and elsewhere, and Bajee Row then sent him word that he would be called

upon at some not very distant day, and that he must then prove his zeal in the great object in view. Trimbukjee said that he had no further communications with the Durbar till after the War had commenced when he received orders to raise 300 horse which he did, and joined the army at Joonair to the northwards of Poonah in December last. He excluded his declarations by saying that he had always deprecated a war with the English as a certain forerunner of Bajee Row's destruction, but that that Prince had been for many years resolved on it, and that Gokla made him believe, even after the battle at Poonah, that eventual victory would crown his exertions if persevered in.

When Trimbukjee had done speaking, I again told him that his future fate rested upon the orders of his Excellency the Governor General and that I should report to you all that he had said. He answered that he should always be ready to prove any part of it, that in his situation it was useless to attempt to deceive, and that he trusted his life would be spared and his family set at liberty. I then left him.

Several parts of Trimbukjee's declaration are so absurdly false and the general character of the delinquent is so notoriously infamous, that it will perhaps appear to you that I have listened to, and entered in this letter into the detail of a number of gross falsehoods, but I consider it proper to report everything he said, especially as some of his disclosures (though coming from such a channel) may be deemed of importance from their connection with the events preceding the late war.

No. 89. *Outrages committed by the Bhils in different places.*

From John BRIGGS, Collector of Khandesh.
To M. ELPHINSTONE, Commissioner in the Deccan.

7th September 1818.

I have the honor to enclose copy of a letter[4] I have received from Captain Munn commanding a Detachment of the 2nd Battalion 14th Regiment on his march to Sindia.

4. Letter from Captain Munn states that the sick in his detachment were attacked by a party of Bheels and the guards put to flight. If these depredations were not controlled, the Bheels would impede communications.

Within the last month the conduct of the Bheels immediately West of the Sindwa Ghaut has been most enormous; about the 18th of last month a party of about 40 Bheels came from the northward towards Sindwa and carrying off two Dawk runners passed within four miles of Sindwa on their way to the hills; on the 21st another party consisting of about 50 carried off a villager and one of the Hurcarrahs belonging to the Custom establishment at Sindwa—about ten days ago some of my Carkoons coming from Bhameer were plundered and severely wounded and on the same day within four miles of Copreil a party attacked some of Captain Swanton's servants among whom a horse-keeper was killed, and Mahomedan traveller carried off and two other persons wounded; immediately after the last two attacks Horsemen were dispatched to the spot but without success and the only account I can get from inquiry is that they belong to Ramjee Naig, a Bheel Chief who having no claims himself being a watchman of one of the lowland villages, has collected about 200 Bheels and seems to be determined to provoke chastisement, or to gain advantageous terms. I formerly offered to pension him on 600 Rupees annually, and his agent went away apparently satisfied, but never returned. Under these circumstances I shall direct Lieutenant Briggs to send one of his Rissalas of Sibundees consisting of 480 men towards Jalneir and with those in the vicinity as also with the regular troops. I am in hopes immediately as the weather clears up to be able to make a severe example of Ramjee Bheel and his adherents. I have called on Goomang Naig the chief of Sindwa Ghaut to explain how these enormities have been allowed and trust at an early period to furnish you with further explanation on the subject.

No. 90. *Letter from Canniah Bhil and one from Colonel Kaye on the state of the country.*

From John BRIGGS, Collector of Khandesh,

To M. ELPHINSTONE, Commissioner in the Deccan.

10th September, 1818.

I have the honor to enclose for your information copy of a letter to my address from Canniah Bheel, and also one from

Carnet Kaye, I have as yet been unable to have any other communication with this Bheel chief ; he forms the last of this range of Hills, and when I am able to go towards his station, I shall have the honor of reporting more fully on the subject.

Translation of a Letter from Kanniah Bheel without date.

After Compliments—The Cowl Nameh which was sent through the medium of Jumad-ud-deen Shah has been received. My situation is thus. There are 5000 men under me who, and their ancestors for generations past, have subsisted by plunder. You are now the Masters of the Country, and thousands look upon you for protection and support ; if by your means I and my followers are provided with subsistence we will abstain from plundering. I have a great many Sibundies and Sawars in my service which are maintained at considerable expense.

Meer Jemad-ud-deen Shah who is my pen is acquainted with all my affairs, I am ready to obey whatever orders may be conveyed through him.

Camp Rawere, September 3rd, 1818.

Sir,

I have the honor to acquaint you that I arrived at this place on the 1st instant, and that no movement has yet taken place of troops from Byawul for the purpose of joining the Ex-Rajah of Nagpore. The people in this neighbourhood were very happy at perceiving a body of troops approach for their protection, having been threatened with a visit from the Conna Bheel with the intention of destroying as much of the country as he might be enabled to do, his requisition for certain indulgences not having been complied with. I think it therefore likely that some attempt to distress the district would be made, were there no probability of an immediate example being made of those who ventured on the expedition.

No. 91. *Letter to Major Mac Bean to attack the Bhils and warning to Canniah Bhil and Sindia's officers for helping them.*

From John BRIGGS, Collector of Khandesh.

To Major Mac BEAN, Commanding detachment.

16th November, 1818.

One of the principal objects of my visiting this quarter of Candeish independently of examining the condition of the country was to endeavour to make some settlement with Canniah Bheel and other freebooters in this vicinity and to obtain accurate information regarding them, but by their having refused to come in to communicate with me and by certain threatening observations they have made use of and tacitly by their conduct, altogether it appears at present impolitic and perhaps even not feasible to come to any amicable arrangement with them.

You will perceive by the enclosed copy of a letter (No. 1) to Canniah Bheel, the head of this gang of robbers what has already passed between him and myself. I have every reason to believe the assertion he has made that he is supported by Sooryajee Row Nimbhalekar and Yeswunt Row Lar, two officers of Daulat Row Sindia's, now in the Assur and Byavul Districts, and the enclosed copy of my letter (No. 2) to those officers respectively will shew the footing I have placed their conduct on, and although it is by no means intended you should either directly or indirectly act hostilely towards those chiefs, you will use your own discretion in pursuing the freebooters into their Districts, and making any persons who give them shelter responsible for their conduct. If you should find these chieftains openly espouse the cause of these freebooters you will be pleased to report the circumstances to me, as it will then be necessary to increase the strength of your Detachment.

Kanniah is now said to have 91 horse and 320 infantry soldiers and the accompanying list (No. 3) exhibits the names of their leaders. Besides 900 Bheels the number of the latter is I conceive very much exaggerated. I suppose he has not more than 400 of his own class at the utmost. It is desirable he should dismiss the horse and infantry and I conceive as-

sudiciously planned night attack on his post at once would have that effect, and this measure would also probably bring Canniah to a sense of his situation, particularly if as I expect both Nimbhalekar and Yeswunt Row Lar will immediately give orders to prevent supplies going to him. Under those circumstances, I beg you will inform Canniah Bheel that the dismissal of his horse and foot, the relinquishment of all connections with Sheikh Dhulla Sutto and other Pindarries, and the acknowledgement of his condition as a Bheel Jagla or Watchman of the Pergunna of Rawere are required as preliminaries to any negotiations ; that after that I shall be prepared to make an arrangement by which his Bheels shall be supported and lands given to them for their future maintenance, that I require him to come to me in person or to send either of his brothers Janniah or Shabaz who I promise shall neither be seized nor maltreated, but be allowed to return to him.

I should recommend that the head quarters of the detachment should remain in general in the fort of Russpoolpoor about two miles North East from Rawere, it is capacious and will afford good accommodation for the stores and hospital ...

No. 1.

To Canniah Bheel.

About six weeks ago you sent your uncle Bye Khan and Tajnoo Chowdry to Mr. Kaye and promised that you would refrain from highway robberies or from plundering the country provided any provision was made for yourself and your Bheel followers. These two persons received presents and clothes from Mr. Kaye, and returned to you. Since then I wrote to you to say I should myself soon arrive in this district, and that I should be prepared to meet you and come to an arrangement with you. On the first arrival of my Amil he sent for you and gave you turbans and clothes since which you carried off the bullocks of Kindy and ransomed them for 600 Rupees, after that you plundered the village of Bewra and carried off the cattle. Several other highway robberies have been committed by your people. You wrote to my Amil to say that one of the persons sent to you by Captain Kaye had promised you 1,600 Rupees a months pay, that you have been expecting it for

three months, that your people were starving and that if the money were not sent by 2 o'clock the following day you should plunder the district, subsequent to this you sent tugdas (?) on several villages to raise money which were only withdrawn on my approach to this district, and you and your people now deny that you ever wrote or said or did such things.

All this behaviour shews that you are determined to provoke the anger of the British Government. You told my Amil and the Zemadar of Rawere the other day that as long as Nimbahlekar and the Lar remained here and supported you, you had nothing to fear, and although I wrote to you to come in to me if you wished to be received under the protection of the British Government, you have allowed me to remain here five days without coming, notwithstanding your haunt is only eight coss from hence. The persons you have sent say they have no power and that they are mere Hircarrahs, they have been directed to say you are ready to serve the British Government, but your conduct confutes this. I am now about to leave the District but I shall not forget that you and your followers still remain here. We shall see what is to be done.

No. 2.

To Yeswunt Row Lar and Sooryajee Row Nimbhalekar.

Kanniah Bheel and Sheik Dulla Pindarry with some Sibundies and Bheels are in the habit of plundering the Surcar's Districts and carrying the goods to your Perganna and selling them. Kanniah is a Jagla of the Rawere Pergunna. I have done all I could to induce him to come to me, but he informed my people as long as he has your protection he has nothing to fear. All the people I have communicated with tell me the same. This may be true or false, God knows. I write to you warning you against supporting the Bheels in question, and I request you will prevent grain going to those persons from your District. They cannot subsist for four days without obtaining grain from the plain, and therefore it is evident you have it in your power to aid in reducing this land of freebooters to subjection. If you support them after this, or if you will allow grain to go to them from your pergunna, you will be considered as identified with them, and the existing treaties with Daulat Row Sindia authorize the British to consider you as an enemy.

No. 3.

List of Kanniah Terwu Bheel's followers and the names of the leaders.

Names.		Horses.	Sibundes.	Bheels.
Kanniah Bheel	..	15	125	250
Shahboz Bheel	..	18	80	80
Janniah Bheel	..	4	18	50
Ouchill	..	5	0	32
Jafur	..	3	12	40
Badih Khan	..	2	0	20
Oomide Khan	..	9	40	150
Jamseruh Patect	..	9	12	80
Roopla	..	3	7	24
Bandul Turwu	..	2	2	12
Ouzah	..	8	15	60
Sons of Gunbur	..	3	9	26
Sitat and Kittal	..	8	0	26
Nahul	..	0	0	80
Koowasa Nahul	..	0	0	32
	..	89	320	962
Shaik Dullah and his brother Shaik Ktyratee	..	2	10	0
	..	91	330	962

No. 92. *Maratha society on the eve of the Peshwa's fall from power.*

From H. D. ROBERTSON, Collector of Poona.
To M. ELPHINSTONE, Commissioner in the Deccan.

4th December, 1818[5].

If there be any information which I now submit inaccurate, or if the conclusions I have ventured to offer are errone-

5. The letter deals with justice in the days of the Marathas. I have given only some of the opening paragraphs which deal with Maratha Society.

ous, I rely on your indulgence for my excuse. It is difficult to define customs which depended on caprice, or to give an arranged abstract of what was devoid of all system and plan.

The law of the Mahrattas is the Hindoo Law. The administration of justice during the reign of the Mahratta Princes resolved itself into the right of the strongest. This principle was kept in check solely by moral feeling, and a sense of propriety in individuals. There was no certainty of redress, and the common transactions of life were conducted and society kept connected by public faith. At first view it may appear incongruous that he who had in reality no moral principle should have feared for the loss of character ; that a nation composed of men whose thoughts were occupied with cunning devices for the circumvention of each other ; who were forward in their private life in practising all sorts of roguery and depravity should be terrified at the thoughts of being held up to public attention as persons of no character or of depraved habits—that they should delight in having it privately whispered that they were intriguing and interested, and too cunning to be relied on ; and would yet consider themselves abused and only then become so in the eyes of their contemporaries when publicly taxed with dishonest and disreputable conduct.

The Mahratta character is formed of great acuteness of understanding mixed up with the absurdities of the Hindoo religion. They are less religious however and their manners are less subservient to their faith than several other races of Hindoos. Though they respect their civil obligations, and though they have much tenacity to caste, yet they are not overwhelmed with the conviction either that the former were framed from divine ordinances, or that the latter and the whole system of their society has emanated from the Deity himself. In their rise to power they had more intercourse with other nations than the great mass of the Hindoo people. They made their religion subservient to their necessities and their spirit of conquest—but with all their experience they acquired no extensive knowledge of the world. They knew nothing even in their most splendid era of the theoretical speculations, and still less of the practical application of the laws of other countries. They were uninformed of whatever they had not witnessed or learnt in their own land, and they neither witnessed nor learnt

anything but what wedded them to themselves, and confirmed them in all their absurdities. So long as the Mahrattas preserved their military character and habits and had their attention directed by turns to domestic policy, and to war, their government was more vigorous in all its branches than it latterly became when the splendor of former achievements was only recounted, and not emulated, and the delights of indolence had overcome their manliness. The ease and prosperous security which the Maratha Court enjoyed under our protection and which was well adapted to the advancement of good internal government, was only useful to it as it was a means of becoming luxurious and dissipated without danger. The contributions which their forefathers levied from surrounding nations being no longer attainable, their genius for extortion was turned upon their own countrymen. Justice was often obtained in former times. The character of a man was then valued by others and prized by himself—but in the last reign nearly all sense of respectability was lost. The good were totally abandoned ; the body of able statesmen educated by Nana Furnavies were from the policy and dislike of Bajee Row to that Minister plundered and dismissed from office. Officious men and flatterers ignorant of the common forms of business and the common rights of their fellow creatures, men poor and seeking for fortunes were advanced to the highest offices of the State and converted the sword of justice, the protector of rights, into the scourge of the community. No language is too strong to describe the disgraceful conduct of the Prince who living in affluent and luxurious ease gave not one moment to the consideration of the happiness of his people, but on the contrary set them the most profligate example of depravity and corruption.

REVIEWS

R. D. CHOKSEY—Economic History of the Bombay Deccan and Karnatak (1818-1868). (Oriental Watchman Publishing House, Poona. 1945—pp. 369. Rs. 8 or 16 sh.).

R. D. CHOKSEY—Period of Transition (1818-1826). (1945—pp. 243. Rs. 6 or 12 sh.)

This economic history of the Deccan and Karnatak is based in large measure on the study of the official papers of the contemporary administrations, extracts from which are separately published ....Dr. Choksey has used this material to produce a study of the economic and administrative history of the period that is most interesting and readable .. . This is an entrancing glimpse into a branch of Indian economic history which has hitherto been a closed book.

The Economic Journal, No. 223, London.

Dr. Choksey's careful and detailed study of the Bombay Deccan and Karnatak during the period 1818-68 should be warmly welcomed. His work is primarily a study of the records of the British administration during the fifty years following the conquest and occupation of these areas, and much of his material has hitherto been unpublished. The first volume is a reconstruction and interpretation of the period, whilst the second provides a selection from the actual records during the earlier part of the period. The whole reveals how much interesting and valuable material remains unused in the records of British administration in India .... It remains to be said that Dr. Choksey has performed his task with admirable patience and impartiality, combined with a discriminating criticism of the policies pursued.

Economic History Review, No. 2, London.

Dr. Choksey's present work is an able and interesting piece of research that he has been conducting in these records for many years. Dr. Choksey deserves to be congratulated for the patient and selfless labour that he has been devoting to the study of the economic history of these areas during this interesting period.

Journal of the University of Bombay, Vol. XV.

Both these books are important works of research which should find a place in the collection of every careful student of economic history and public administration in India.

The Bombay Chronicle, May 6, 1946.

Prying into the vaults of old documents, searching out links and threads of connections between one historical event and another without offending the authenticity of the statements made or of the conclusions arrived at, is an onerous duty which a patient scholar of the type of Dr. Choksey alone can undertake to discharge.

Mumbai Vartaman, September 13, 1946.

Dr. Choksey who has carried extensive research in this field, adds a great wealth of previously unknown detail, and thus enriches the knowledge of the students.

The Civil & Military Gazette, March 3, 1946, Lahore.

The official papers and reports consulted particularly those relating to land records and survey are of immense range.

The Statesman, Feb. 10, 1946, Calcutta.

Students will find them useful; they are well documented and contain enough statistics to please even the most painstaking scholar.

The Hitavada, April 7, 1946, Nagpur.

We have no hesitation in stating that Dr. Choksey has laid all students of Indian History under a debt of gratitude.

Diwan Chand Review, Vol. VI, Delhi.

The author has patiently toiled through an enormous quantity of records which have formed the main basis of his conclusions; he has drawn a clear picture of the difficulties of the transition from one administration to another, wholly foreign.

The Indian Express, Feb. 4, 1946, Madras.

He succeeds in giving a clear picture of economic development of a difficult period in Indian history.

Leader, February 17, 1946, Allahabad.

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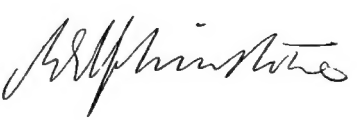
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